THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBUARY 19, 1903. NO. 25

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There In Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL, Feb. 16—Butter firm; at 26; no offerings; no sales. Last week, 25c; last year; 25½c. Output for the week, 507,600 lbs.

Henry Herman was a county seat caller Tuesday.

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler was a Chicago visitor Friday.

Chase Webb was purchasing goods in Chicago Tuesday.

W. T. Hill was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

W. S. Westlake was transacting business in Chicago Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hegeman were Chicago passengers Friday morning.

The best buyers as a rule patronize the merchant who tells the worth of what he has to sell.

Have you seen those pork barrels for 75 cents at Whitcher & Shotliff's market, at Antioch?

Tuesday morning the themometer stood at 15 degrees below zero, the coldest of the season.

For Sale—A quantity of pork barrels at 75 cents each at Whitcher & Shotliff's, Antioch.

The Junior League will meet Sunday, Feb. 22 at three o'clock, with Miss Corn Hooper as leader.

For Sale or rent— My farm consisting of 154 acres, situated ½ mile south of Pikeville. James Quinn. 22w4

H. J. Barber and Henry Billett have been confined to their homes for the past week or more with attack of the "grip."

Mr. and Mrs. Linhart entertained Mr. and Mrs. Langel, Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance and Mr. and Mrs. Sabin at tea Saturday afternoon.

Wanted— Good farm with good buildings for a client. Will pay cash if a bargain. Peter H. Kies, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. 22tf

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dorrance and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Langel, of Chicago, spent the latter part of the week with Antioch friends.

For Sale— One, two or three seventy foot lots on north shore of Fox Lake, Ill Good shade, good shore. Apply to James R. Gilbert, 332 Fifth Ave., Chicago, 22w6

The Woman's Home Missionary society will hold their regular meeting Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 2:00 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Welch. All interested are invited. Mrs. Nettie Welch, Secretary.

For sale—400 or 500 bushels of dry clear seed oats, warranted clear from any foul seed, also a quantity of No. 1 King Philip seed corn well cured. Hugh Brogan. 24w3

On Sunday Feb. 15, 1903, at Channel, Ill., occurred the death of Smith Crandall, at the age of 29 years. He was born in New York state and had been a resident here for the past fourteen years. He was the father of Mrs. Jerome Smith.

Robert Selter, of Grass Lake, was in attendance last week at the annual meeting of the Brewers' and Bottler's Association at Chicago, and was joined by his wife and daughter, who remained till Friday.

C. B. Harrison was called to Genoa Junction Monday on account of the serious illness of his only sister, Mrs. James Burgett, who died Tuesday, aged 65 years. Mr. Harrison is now the only one remaining of a family of twelve children.

Always on Hand—Good six per cent gold mortgages for sale five to seven per cent safe investments made for clients, bank and business reference given. Address Peter H. Kless 163 Randolph st. Chicago Ill. or Willis Mcgerald Antioch Ill. 24w2

A good joke is being told on Geo. N. Powell, our Lake County Sheriff. It seems that while attending the Inter-State Brewers' and Bottler's Association banquet at the Sherman House, Chicago, he had his overcoat stolen and he had to purchase a new one before he could return home, because he did not wish the boys to think he had "put it up."

Scarlet fever has become epidemic in Lake Forest, is beyond question. For a time it was thought the decease was under control, and for twelve days there was not a new case, but it then took a new turn. During the past ten days there have been fifteen new cases and there are about forty cases in town. The board of health has been in consultation with the state board and under its direction has ordered the closing of the schools, Sunday schools, churches, libraries and all gatherings public or private. It also order that children must be kept off the streets and not allowed to mingle with other children.

W. F. Ziegler transacted business at the County seat Friday.

Hugh Brogan was transacting business in Chicago Friday.

Mrs. H. Hendricks, of Lake Villa, was an Antioch caller Friday.

Empty pork barrels may be had at Whitcher & Shotliff's market, Antioch, for 75 cents each.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Supervisor A. N. Tiffany left on Monday for Bloomington, Ill., where he will attend a meeting of the State Supervisors and County Clerks.

Wanted— Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kles, 163 Randolph St., Chicago. 22tf

The Lambert-Hayes Melodramatic Company, will give a three night performance in Antioch, beginning Monday 23. This show comes highly recommended and will guarantee to please everybody. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Tickets on sale at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Frank Sheehan, the eight year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sheehan, of Loon Lake, died on Sunday of diphtheria and was burried at Mill Creek on Monday. This is the second death within a month that has occurred in this family from the same cause, and the parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

Telegraphy taught thoroughly and quickly. Greatest demand for telegraph operators ever known. We can place all graduates in excellent positions. Total cost six months' course, tuition (telegraphy and typewriting) board and room, $82. This can be reduced. Write us today. Dodge's institute, Valparaiso, Ind. 9w8eow

At Sterling, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 8, occurred the death of Solomon Seeley, brother of Mrs. George W. Sutton, of Antioch. The deceased was 77 years of age, a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and a highly respected citizen. Mr. Seeley was engaged in the restaurant business at Sterling and was a very popular caterer and had conducted the business for upwards of thirty years.

There will be a benefit dance at the Antioch opera hall by the joint societies of Court of Honor, Modern Woodmen and Odd Fellows, for the benefit of Percy Dibble, Wednesday evening, March 4. This is a very worthy cause and everyone who can should attend or buy a ticket, which are placed at 50 cents, supper 25 cents. James T. Wilton has kindly donated the use of hall free for this occasion.

Thursday, Feb. 12, at the home of the bride's parents, in Millburn, occurred the marriage of Miss Maude Hughes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs John Hughes to Frank B. Kennedy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kennedy, of Hickory. The bride was attended by Miss Mabel Yule and Roy Hughes. She was attired in white India linen and carried bride's roses. Rev. E. J. Aiken, of Antioch, officiated. About fifty guests were present who remembered the happy couple with many substantial presents. The happy couple left on a tour to Iowa city, Ia. The NEWS with many friends extend congratulations.

Mrs. P. B. Campbell Wedded.

Mrs. P. B. Campbell became the bride of Harlo Robert Grant, the ceremony took place at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday evening at the Union Park Congregational church, Rev. Dr. Merle officiating. Mrs. Campbell was attended by Miss Elizabeth Evans, Miss Maude Grant and Miss Katherine Elliott. George H. Dunkle acted as best man, David Cumming, Thomas Brown, Dr. G. D. Evans and L. Dean were ushers. The church was festooned with smilax and the alter was decorated with Easter lillies. At the house where a small reception was held, the decorations were in white and green, with lillies in the receiving rooms and red and white with roses in the dining room. The bride was gowned in gray crepe de chine and carried a shower of lillies of the valley and violets. The attendants wore nuns veiling, white, pink, and blue and carried roses. Mr. and Mrs. Grant will go to Cuba via New Orleans, where they will stop for Mardi Gras. They will be at home after March 19 at 454 Warren avenue, Chicago. The News and many Antioch friends extend congratulations.

Tax Notice.

The taxes for the township of Antioch are now due, and I will be at the following places to receive the same: L. W. Rowling's, Lake Villa, Tuesdays; Webb Bros., Antioch, Saturdays. L. M. HUGHES, Collector.

Increases Power of Microscopes.

Microscopes which ordinarily magnify 11,000 times have their power increased to 16,000 diameters by immersing the lens in vaseline oil.

TO PUSH VOTE ON CANAL

QUICK RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY

Hanna Is Anxious---Fears Option Given by the French Company May Expire

Senator Hanna is so anxious about the ratification of the canal treaty before the expiration of the option of the Panama Canal company on March 4, that the Senate steering committee has began considering a plan to bring that treaty to a vote at once.

The Panama Canal company offered to dispose of its property and rights to the United States for the sum of $40,000,000 option to expire on March 4, 1903. The company demanded a much larger sum and agreed to accept this amount when it was made clear that the government would not pay more. The successful negotiations with Columbia and the practical certainty that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate in the near future makes it advisable that the ratification should be before the expiration of the option, to save other complications and emparrassments.

The Panama Canal company is not so patriotic in its relations to the United States that it would not increase its price if it should get the government in the position of being committed to the Panama route by ratifications of a treaty with Columbia after the present option expired.

Senator Hanna is too much of a business man to take chances on such a situation. He wants the deal closed in order so that the Panama company cannot back out or demand a higher price. He seems to fear that the French company would hold up this government as Columbia, if the advantages suggest it.

At any rate, the Ohio Senator, who was so influential in having Congress adopt the Spooner bill and agree to purchase the Panama canal is extremely anxious to have the treaty ratified, so that the President can complete the deal before the option expires.

The steering committee has been impressed with Senator Hanna's anxiety, and there have been several conferences in the effort to bring the treaty to a vote.

The one man standing in the way of the vote is Senator Morgan of Alabama. He delayed the treaty in the committee on foreign relations for several weeks, with his discussion of the many amendments he proposed. He then carried his amendments into the Senate, and he has consumed one long executive session, and threatens to consume many more in his endless talk against the treaty in its present form, and the thirty or more amendments he proposes.

Senator Morgan has no one to aid him in holding up the canal treaty. The Democrats are in favor of ratifying it, as are all the Republicans. They are only waiting for the opportunity to vote. They have decided to ratify the treaty as it stands, and debate will not change a single vote. It will simply consume valuable time.

Some plan must be adopted to bring the treaty to a vote. The other Senators do not want to appear discourteous to Senator Morgan. They have been very considerate, but the session is so near its close that they cannot afford to allow Morgan to talk until March 4.

It has been practically decided that Senator Cullom shall move to go into executive session to consider the canal treaty, and when the treaty is taken up not drop it until brought to a vote. Senator Morgan offered to continue all night, last Thursday when the treaty was up and he had the floor, but consideration for his age induced Senator Cullom to move an adjournment.

The necessities of the situation now suggest the adoption of this plan to compel Senator Morgan to conclude what he has to say in one continuous session unless he will agree to a time for a vote.

The managers of the statehood bill are willing to allow an executive session for the consideration of the canal treaty, if it will accomplish anything, but Senator Quay is not willing to allow executive sessions to consume all the time of the Senate from now until the close of the session. He wants the canal treaty brought to a vote, as do the other Senators, and it is probable that this struggle with Senator Morgan and his amendments will begin and not submit to interruption until the vote is taken.

Woman In Coma 98 Hours.

Mrs. Wm. Cole of the town of Pleasant Prairie has laid in a state of coma for the past ninety-eight hours, and her condition has not changed in that time. The woman fainted while attending a church service, and all efforts to revive her have proved futile. The doctors from all sections of the county have been called to attend her, but their combined efforts have not been sufficient to bring her to consciousness. It is thought that she will survive but a short time, as she has not taken any nourishment since last Friday.

Decides Lake County cannot Have a Judge.

Robert Wright, of Belvidere, won out in the primaries of Winnebago county Thursday, defeating Charles Whitney, of Waukegan. Thus the three judges of the seventeenth judicial district will be Hon. Arthur H. Frost, of Rockford; Hon. Chas. H. Donnelly, of Woodstock, and Hon. Robert Wright, of Belvidere.

Handicapped from the start by lack of acquaintance and geographical location, Mr. Whitney's adherents put up a hard fight and until the last vote was counted no one could fortell the result.

Notwithstanding the insinuation of a Rockford paper, the fight was remarkably clean on both sides. Mr. Wright's Boon County friends supported him loyally, frankly confessing their only hope of victory was in point of location.

It was simply a question of counties Boon county, adjoining Winnebago, claimed neighborly relations and advanced political reasons why Winnebago should support Boon's candidate, Mr. Wright. Lake county a unit for Mr. Whitney, was unknown to a mass of voters of Winnebago.

But despite all this Mr. Whitney would undoubtedly have been elected had it not been for the inexplicable fact that the local organization in Rockford joined hands with the State administration against Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney, when interviewed by a reporter on the result of the Winnebago County primaries said: "You may say I am in the best of humor; that I heartily congratulate Mr. Wright; that I have no grievances against him or his friends; that I am under renewed obligations to the people of Lake County; and that I shall ever treasure the new friendships formed in Winnebago County."

Brave Fire Chief Obeys Last Call.

Denis J. Swenie, the former chief of the Chicago fire department, died early Wednesday morning at his home, 536 West Jackson boulevard. Although the veteran fire marshal had been warned by his physician that death was near, he refused to believe it, and to the end he fought as bravely for his own life as he had many times fought for the lives of others.

His illness was of short duration. For less than a week he lay a victim of uraemic fever. From the first hour that he took to his bed he began to sink rapidly, rallying only once, on Friday night. Sunday his family plainly saw that the end was near and prepared for the worst.

The death of ex-chief Swenie removes the central figure from the fireman's world. His many adventures while in line of duty and the wonderful skill that he exhibited in forming and controlling the Chicago fire department made him and the department famous. For over half a century he was a member of the Chicago fire department, and for more than twenty years of that time he was chief of all the fire forces.

Ex-Chief Swenie came to Chicago from his birth place in Glascow, Scotland, in 1849. He was then but 15 years old, but as soon as he arrived here he entered the service of the volunteer fire department, and from that time until he resigned in 1901, he remained a member of Chicago's fire fighting brigade. In 1858 he organized the paid steam fire department.

From torch boy to fire marshal, Chief Swenie had many narrow escapes from death. As captain on the "Gund" on the paid department in 1871, his services are a matter of history. Loosing his engine in the conflagation at Van Buren and Canal streets, he took an outside engine and saved five entire blocks near Kinzie.

Garfield to Aid Cortelyou.

It was announced at the White House Monday that President Roosevelt would appoint James R. Garfield, of Ohio, commissioner of corporations under the act creating the new Department of Commerce. Mr. Garfield is a son of the late President James A. Garfield, and is at present a member of the civil service commission.

For some time the President has had him under consideration in connection with the position of commissioner of corporations, which is regarded as second only to the Secretary in importance and power in the new department. The law provides that the commissioner shall have the authority to make under direction of the Secretary, diligent investigation into the organization conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers subject to an act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require.

It also will be the duty of the commissioner of corporations to gather, compile, and publish useful information concerning corporations doing business in United States and engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, including corporations engaged in insurance.

STRIKE DUE TO BLUNDERS

MINERS' COUNSEL CLOSING ARGUMENTS

Mine Owners Fail to See the Justice and Compel the Miners to Stop Work.

Another large crowd were present when C. S. Darrow, chief counsel for the miners resumed his closing arguments before the coal strike commission.

Mr. Darrow first discussed the cause of the strike. The responsibility for the coal famine, he said rested with those who were responsible for the strike. If the men struck with out just reason, then they were responsible; but if the men were right and the operators not broad minded enough to see the justness of their claims, then the latter were responsible for the trouble. He believed the strike was due to the blind autocratic, stupid spirit of the operators.

Mr. Darrow quoted from the testimony of the late Ario Pardee, a coal operator, before a congressional investigation, twenty years ago, showing the alleged blind spirit of the operators a score of years back, when they refused to treat with the organization of the men. The same spirit he said exists today.

He then took up Mr. Baer's sliding scale proposition, and he proposed to show that it was not fair. Mr. Darrow said the 1 per cent raise on 5 cents suggested by Mr. Baer would give the operators increase of 3½ per cent in profits and the miners only 1½ on the $4.50 basis. Mr. Darrows remarks on the proposition plainly indicated that the miners fiatly reject the proposition.

Reverting to the cause of the strike Mr. Darrow quoted from the reply of the operators last spring, when they refused to treat with the organization. He says labor leaders hesitate to call a strike because they know it means distress and suffering and followed by reading the communications from Mr. Mitchel before the strike asking for arbitration. Every appeal and prayer of the men he said, was contemptuously rejected by the operators.

"No human being could have done more than the organization of the miners" he said, "to prevent the civil strife that was thrust upon the people of the country. They spurned all our requests with contempt. 'We will not treat with you, but will post notices on our works, which shall be your contract for the coming year', they said. They forced this strike that they might demonstrate to the men and the generations to come that the owners of the capital are the masters of the workmen. They tried to crush the union which was the first ray of hope and inspiration that has entered their dark lives. But at this late date, after months of strife on the part of the men to meet their masters, the operators come in with a proposition.

"Mr. Baer," Mr. Darrow continued, "feared his own combination more than he feared the miner's union, because Mr. Baer's combination was rich and the miners' was poor. The people do not believe in such absolute ownership of the ownership of the riches of the earth as that which the authracite combination possesses. The time will come when the operators' combination will be destroyed, not by the miners' union, but by the people who will take possession of the riches under the ground and relieve themselves of the tyranny of those men."

ALL FOND OF GAMBLING.

Passengers on Ocean Liner Unable to Resist Fascination.

It is a well-known fact that no nation has been found high or low in the scale of civilization where the passion for gambling does not exist. A Philadelphian, who is too good a Christian to have his name in print, is responsible for the following tale: "I was returning from Europe this fall on one of the large ocean liners. A crowd of us in the smoking room on the second day out with stakes as low as a penny it was great fun, and the roars of laughter could be heard in the cabins. People who never played before looked in to see one of the tables covered with cards and such a makeshift 'layout' as could be gathered up among travelers.

"Excitement ran high, and dealers changed often, for the bank went broke every little while. Everybody wanted to get into the game, and on the fourth day three clergymen who had fulminated in the cabin to any one who would listen to them on the folly of the vice of gambling, actually staked their pennies. They simply couldn't help it. The thing was simply irresistible. On the fifth day the excitement culminated when the game went right along regardless of the dinner bell, and then the captain stopped it. No one player lost or won as much as $5 from start to finish."

Much Railroad Property Condemned.

Local inspectors of the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have condemned 2,500 box cars, flats, etc., as lightweight or light capacity. The condemned cars will be burned and the iron sold as scrap.

New Lumber Company at Libertyville.

A deal negotiated by Paul MacGuffin, of Libertyville and which has been pending for a considerable time was this week consumated whereby Wright Bros. of that place, sell to a concern to be known as the Emmons-Mercer Company, their lumber, Coal and feed business.

The new company is capitalized for $25,000 and will carry a ten to fifteen thousand dollar stock of lumber. They will also continue the feed and coal business, but will not carry hardware or deal in implements or vehicles in fact will confine themselves to lumber, feed and coal.

In the deal is included Wright Bros. real estate on which is located buildings and sheds and their yards, excepting their store building which they agree to remove before June 1st.

A lumber shed is to be errected of unusual large capacity and a switch run through its center to facilitate unloading of cars. New coal sheds will be put up and the feed mill overhauled.

Not caring to handle hardware the new concern has disposed of the stock to H. B. Eger, of Libertyville.

Wm. Emmons who will manage the business has been in the lumber business all his life. Until three years ago he was with the Geo. C. Wilbur Lumber Co. which concern owns a line of yards, and is now with the F. C. Wilbur Lumber Company, Grays Lake. Mr. Mercer is a capitalist, a wholesale lumber dealer and owns several large yards. His connection is purely a financial one as he will take no part in the management of the business.

Thos. Kern who has done such fai[l] service for Wright Bros. will be r[e]tained by the company.

Libertyville is certainly fort[u]nate in securing the locati[on] has enjoyed its large re[tail] of the present se[ason] prove and has caused so much amaz[e]ment and suspicion among [the] ville business men as the [re]sult of the [fi]nancial transactions [of] Wright Bros. I feel [sor]rowful [in] this announcement [for] [the] Wright Bros. are [one] of the best business men [in] [the] county and have always [done] a square business. I feel [sure] that the new company will [be] successful.

The annual st[a]tement of the Woodmen for the year 1[9]02 is compiled.

The growth in the a[m]ount of insurance carried in the order [dur]ing the year amounted to $65,000.00.

The total cash balance on hand at the end of the year was $1,337,396.24.

Of this amount the sum of $487,909.14 in the benefit fund. The balance in the general fund at the beginning of the year was $341455.57 and in the benefit fund $80,726.29.

There were 3,031 death claims paid during the year. The cost per capita for the maintenance of the order was 84 cents. The average age of the society increased during the year from 36 to 36.76 years.

Honor Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Arrangements are in progress in Concord, Mass., for the observance of the centennial of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson, May 25. The Social circle, of which Mr. Emerson was a member for forty-three years prior to his death in 1881, has appointed a committee to prepare the program. In the morning there will be exercises in the town hall for the children, and in the afternoon the exercises will be in the Unitarian church.

The undersighed will sell at public auction on his farm on the south side of Loon Lake on Friday, Feb. 20, sale commencing at 10 o'clock, the following property: 200 ewe sheep; Bay mare 7 years old; 3 cows; 13 shoats; Pair trucks; cart; road wagon; wagon; McCormic binder and mower; McCormic corn harvester; pulverizer; Roller; Seeder; Sulky plow; sod plow; 2 drags; hay rake; corn planter; corn cultivator; pair of bob sleighs; cutter; hay rack; buzz saw; 2 sets dump planks, coal stove; cook stove; small coal heater; wood heater; sewing machine; wheel-barrow; fanning mill; large oil tank, with pump; Carter fence machine; 2 full blood Shropshire bucks; refrigerator; 2 single harness; 2 sets of double harness; double surry carriage, top new; 2 ladies saddles; stack of straw; some corn fodder; a quantity of corn in crib and many small articles to numerous to mention. 2 clover-hullers will be offered at private sale. The usual terms of sale.

H. D. HUGHES, Auctioneer. A. T. WHITE, Proprietor.

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, Anna Hanke, executrix of the last will and testament of August Hanke, deceased, will attend the county court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county on the first Monday of May next, 1903, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.

ANNA HANKE, Executrix.

Waukegan, Feb. 9, 1903. 25w3

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	26@28c
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$8 00 @ $10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$16 00
Middlings	17 00@20 00
Gluton	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 75
Chicken Feed, Wheat	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 6 50
Hogs—Dressed	7 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	18c
Ducks	11c
Geese	11c
Chickens—Live weight	8c

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Miss Martin, teacher in the Thayer (Ind.) school, dropped her pupils from a second story window while the building was burning beneath her. The stairway was cut off and the children were terrorized. Many were badly hurt by the fall.

The Dominion Line steamer Vancouver, for Boston from Mediterranean ports, was run down and badly injured by the Spanish steamer Ixia, while leaving Ponta Del Gorda, principal port of the Azores. The extent of the damage is not stated.

A large meteor struck the earth in the vicinity of Bingham, Utah. The collision with the earth caused windows to rattle and houses to tremble, while a sound like a mighty clap of thunder awakened the inhabitants. People thought there had been an earthquake.

By an explosion in a magazine can factory at Fostoria, Ohio, eight people were killed. Fire destroyed the building. The dead: Joseph Burdge, John Hazen, James Green, Elva Spencer, a boy named Purcell and two girls named Murphy and an unidentified man.

George B. Cortelyou has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. William Loeb will succeed him as secretary to the President. James R. Garfield has been selected for Commissioner of Corporations in the new department.

Dr. Irvine, the prison physician at Sing Sing, N. Y., examined William Hooper Young, who began his life sentence for the murder of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer. The doctor found, as did the New York physicians, that Young was medically insane and legally sane. Young's condition, the doctor said, was due to the excessive use of morphine and cigarettes.

The incident which closed the tenure of office of John F. Stevens, general manager and chief engineer of the Great Northern Railroad, became known the other day. It was a personal encounter between Mr. Stevens and Lewis W. Hill, son of James J. Hill and assistant to the president of the Great Northern. The set-to took place in Lewis Hill's office.

Plans have been made for the opening [illegible] Kansas City, Mo., of Liberal University, to teach Robert G. Ingersoll's views. [illegible] time ago purchased the Pepp[illegible] for the purpose of moving [illegible], Ore. The [illegible] Thaddeus [illegible]rk and a personal friend [illegible] Ingersoll.

Professor Hill, [illegible] of the high school at Hyannis, Neb., shot and seriously injured Henry Beem, a pupil, and was later badly beaten during a fight with Beem and two companions. Hill had ordered Beem from the room and upon his refusal to go attempted forcibly to remove him. Two other boys came to Beem's aid and attacked the principal.

The Spanish treaty claims commission has dismissed the 152 cases arising from the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor Feb. 15, 1898, on the ground that individual claims do not arise in favor of the officers and seamen of a ship of war for injuries received while in line of duty and for which a foreign government is responsible.

Hugh P. Meisner of Toledo, Ohio, played a star engagement in Omaha for two weeks. During that time he married Miss Isabella Nichols, a society girl of the city, contracted for the erection of an elegant residence, purchased furniture to furnish a home, got possession of a $600 piano, told stories of an immense fortune just left him by his father in Toledo, borrowed $150 from a friend of his wife, and is now in jail, his whole story having proved a myth.

BREVITIES.

The foot and mouth disease has become serious again in Massachusetts.

Fire destroyed the large carriage factory of William Bloom & Sons at Scranton, Pa. Loss about $60,000.

The Howard County Bank of Nashville, Ark., has suspended, and the appointment of a receiver is asked.

Joseph E. Cot and Juan Gonzales, who killed an old man and robbed the corpse, were hanged at San Quentin, Cal.

Sledge & Wells' large paper and burlap bag factory at Memphis was destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000; insurance $70,000.

Seventeen letter carriers have been suspended from the San Francisco postoffice for alleged political activity during the November campaign.

A new telegraph company is projected by leading St. Louis men, and seeks support in Chicago. System connecting principal western cities already seems assured.

Ed Lincoln killed his brother-in-law, Robert Mitchell, on a farm near McCook, Neb., crushing his head with a piece of wagon tire. Lincoln is thought to be insane.

It is reported from Fez that the Sultan's troops have suffered a repulse with great slaughter at the hands of the Hiaina Kablye tribe, which is friendly to the pretender, Bu Hamara.

Official Russian reports represent that a serious deficiency in winter grain is highly probable in most of European Russia, crops being almost entirely destroyed in sixteen provinces and poor in others.

Fourteen thousand acres of coal land near Honaker Station, Va., have been purchased by Chicago and Pittsburg capitalists. Several million dollars will be spent for development and the construction of a railroad.

The east-bound "overland flyer" on the Southern Pacific road was wrecked while running sixty miles an hour to make up lost time, near Winnemucca, Nev., by spreading rails. Two engines and three cars went into a ditch fifteen feet deep, and five persons were injured, two of them seriously.

Train No. 333 on the Southern Railway was wrecked at Ravensworth, Va., by running into an open switch, which, it is thought, was misplaced purposely. The engineer and fireman are reported killed. One arrest has been made on charge of train wrecking.

BLOCKADE IS RAISED.

Allied Warships in Venezuelan Waters Are Withdrawn.

The blockade of Venezuelan ports has been formally ended by Great Britain, Germany and Italy. Instructions were



H. W. BOWEN.

cabled Saturday from London, Berlin and Rome to the commanders of the warships in Venezuelan waters to end the blockade immediately. Official notice of the termination of the blockade reached the State Department at Washington in the shape of a dispatch from the United States embassy at London stating that the British foreign office had given it out that a cablegram had been sent to the British naval commander to raise the blockade.

In view of the restoration of peace between Venezuela and the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, Augusto Pulido, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, addressed an appropriate note to the British ambassador and later called at the Italian and German embassies. Mr. Bowen as soon as he had cleared up some details with the British ambassador paid a farewell call upon Secretary Hay at the State Department and reported the signing of the peace protocols. The two were in conference for some time and the Secretary congratulated Mr. Bowen heartily upon the success of his mission.

News of the raising of the blockade was received by President Castro in a cablegram from Mr. Bowen. To this message President Castro replied as follows: "In the name of Venezuela and in my own name I offer you expressions of my eternal gratitude for the decided spontaneousness with which you have served the cause of justice — which is the cause of human-



PRESIDENT CASTRO.

ity—that distinguishes superior minds."

Andrew Carnegie offered Minister Bowen $360,000 with which to meet Germany's demand upon Venezuela. This offer was made without any reservation and without any suggestion that he desired the money returned. It was inferred that he did not wish the sum regarded as a loan, as he made no mention of security for its return. Regarding the message as a proffer of a generous gift, Minister Bowen thanked Mr. Carnegie,



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

but stated that Venezuela had arranged for the funds.

Mr. Carnegie's Venezuelan offer recalls his effort to secure liberty for the Filipinos by agreeing to pay the United States government the $20,000,000 paid to Spain for the islands on condition that immediate independence be given the people of the archipelago.

EX-MAYOR AMES IS ARRESTED.

Minneapolis Fugitive in Hancock, N. H., a Physical Wreck.

Dr. Albert A. Ames, the fugitive ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, charged with accepting bribes and defaulting bail, was arrested at Hancock, N. H., at the home of the Rev. C. H. Chapin.



DR. A. A. AMES.

Dr. Ames is a physical wreck, broken in spirit and wonderfully changed in appearance. It is said he is 62 years of age, but he looks over 70. His flesh is much wasted away, and, from a physical standpoint, he is helpless. Doctors declare he is on the verge of collapse. He is ill in bed and has been for some weeks. A deputy sheriff is in the house nominally as a guard.

The prisoner employed former United States Attorney Charles J. Hamblet of Nassau to assist him in resisting the efforts to return him to Minneapolis.

Sparks from the Wires.

Five trainmen were killed in a Rock Island wreck, Tecolate, N. M.

P. W. Welford and Palmer Keller were killed in an explosion, Roanoke, Va.

The Duke of Tetuan, formerly minister of foreign affairs of Spain, died at Madrid.

Methodist ministers of Los Angeles refused to indorse the congress of religions represented by Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago.

At a secret meeting in Louisville twenty Kentucky distillers decided to fight proposed anti-liquor legislation, especially in Northern States.

The Missouri Supreme Court at Jefferson City decided that the anti-alum baking powder law, which Senator Stone is said to have been interested in, is unconstitutional.

Van Alen Nickerson of New York died of heart disease, while on his wedding trip, at Denver, Colo. He was a Wall street broker. Nickerson started to run upstairs and fell dead.

Captain W. H. Cushing of the revenue cutter service was found guilty on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman by the court-martial convened at San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE IN BIG ARSENAL.

FLAMES DO GREAT DAMAGE AT ROCK ISLAND.

Heat Sets Off 1,000,000 Rounds of Ammunition, Endangering Lives of Many—Government Loss Estimated at $2,000,000—Finest Arsenal in World.

The arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., was visited by a fire which caused a loss of about $2,000,000 in the destruction of storehouse "A," the principal shop of issue of the government's immense ordnance and equipment factory, and of its entire contents.

A thrilling incident of the fire was the discharge of 1,000,000 rounds of Krag-Jorgensen ammunition, the cartridges exploding in one continuous fusillade, scattering bullets to every part of the island and endangering the lives of scores of men who had been called out to fight the flames.

Soon Beyond Control.

The fire started at about 9 o'clock, and was soon beyond the control of the arsenal fire department. Appeals for help were sent to Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, which lie near by on three sides the beautiful island on which the arsenal is located.

Fire companies were immediately sent to help save the building, but found themselves powerless because of the flying bullets. As a result the firemen's efforts had to be confined to saving the rest of the plant. In this they were successful. Storehouse "A" went up in smoke, with all its contents, including a large quantity of military equipment.

Estimate of Loss.

Major S. E. Blunt, the arsenal commander, says that the burned building cost $250,000, and that its contents were worth over $1,500,000. It was the most costly fire that ever occurred in that vicinity and probably entails the heaviest loss upon the arsenal system of the United States that has befallen it in time of peace.

The Rock Island arsenal is the largest in the United States, having a greater capacity than any other and being advantageously located, comprising ten immense and substantial buildings with thirty-four floors and covering in all thirty acres of ground area. It represents an expenditure of $12,000,000.

The site of the arsenal, the island of Rock Island, has been repeatedly reported by army officers to the War Department as not only the most beautiful and one of the largest in the Mississippi, but as possessing extraordinary natural advantages from a military standpoint. General Ramsey, chief of ordnance, wrote to the Secretary of War in 1864 that "it is perfectly secure from an enemy advancing either by lake or river. From it supplies can be transported in any direction at any season of the year."

Rising from fourteen to twenty-three feet above the high-water mark of the river, it lies midway in the stream, with Davenport and its 40,000 people just across to the north and with Rock Island and Moline on the south bank, with a total population of about 40,000 more. The island stretches east and west along the course of the river for a distance of about two miles and three-fourths, with a width of from one-fourth to three-fourths mile. Bridges, all owned by the government, span the river and connect the three cities with the island and with each other.

Description of the Plant.

Located practically in the very center of the island, the buildings have been built on the highest point of land. On either side of the main avenue there is a row of shops—five on the south for the arsenal, five on the north for the armory. Driving through the main entrance from the west the road leads past the headquarters building, down by the "shop rows" and on to the driveway and bridge leading to Moline. On the northern shore is the handsome residence of the commandant at the end of "hedge row," and elsewhere are located the barracks, equipped for six families and 170 men, and another building where the officers live.

The general plans of the shops are uniform. Each is built in a "U" shape, with the opening in the rear forming a court 90 feet wide and 238 feet long. The parallel wings are 60 by 100 feet. The total area of each shop is 44,280 square feet—a little more than an acre. The center building in the arsenal row is the forging shop and foundry. Opposite, in the north row, is the rolling mill and forging shop for the armory. The walls of the building are of Joliet limestone, and throughout the structures are of the most substantial kind.

Nothing like these shops is to be found in the country, and it is doubted if they are equaled in the world—all things considered. Besides the main buildings there are six fireproof stone storehouses and one powder magazine.

The arsenal as such dates its birth back to July 11, 1862, when Congress passed an act locating it on the island and set aside $100,000 as a beginning. Ground for the first building was broken on Sept. 1, 1863.

Returning Mississippi to Vicksburg.

The proclivity of the Mississippi river to make erratic departures from its bed and select a new one is more or less well known. At one time Vicksburg, Miss., was on the shores, but the stream suddenly shifted, about twenty-five years ago, and left the city far away, greatly to the inconvenience of the merchants and others who depended on the river traffic. For several years past the United States government has been at work digging a canal which will bring the river back to Vicksburg and make it once more an important port. This work is approaching completion, and its consummation will again enable the river boats to land in front of the city as of old.

Notes of Current Events.

Engineer Edwin C. Ragsdale burned to death in a wreck, Dana, Kan.

Kansas City judge in loan shark case decided city employe cannot sell unearned salary.

Oregon Senate passed a bill prohibiting the sale of papers made up largely of criminal news.

Six of the principal independent cigar factories in Havana have entered into an agreement not to sell their brands or plants to anybody for ten years under a penalty of $200,000.

CONGRESS

The statehood bill again came up in the Senate Tuesday, and Mr. Morgan spoke on it for some time. He referred to bills regarding trusts, which he said have been kept back, and will be kept back until it is too late for discussion regarding them. The time of the Senate was being wasted on account of what he termed "a peaceful political blockade" on the statehood bill, when more important measures were awaiting action. Mr. Hanna presented the conference report on the Department of Commerce bill, a final vote on it being deferred until Wednesday in order that it might be printed. The conference report on the general staff bill was agreed to. The conference report on the Department of Commerce bill was adopted in the House by a vote of 251 to 10. The remainder of the day was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

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Mr. Hanna called up the conference report on the Department of Commerce bill in the Senate on Wednesday, and it was agreed to without debate. Mr. Morgan almost immediately after the opening of the session resumed his remarks on the statehood bill, but branched off on the subject of the proposed treaty with Colombia. Mr. Depew spoke in opposition to the statehood bill. He did not conclude his speech. The Senate then went into executive session and ratified the Alaskan treaty. The House made fair progress with the sundry civil appropriation bill, covering eighty-six of the 150 pages of the bill. The amendments for the completion of the east front of the capitol, and the erection of an office building for members, were adopted, points of order raised against them being overcome by the adoption of a special rule making them in order. By the terms of amendments $500,000 is appropriated for work on the main building of the capitol, and a limit of $2,500,000 is fixed. For a site for a new office building $750,000 is appropriated. The cost of the building is to be $3,100,000.

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With the exception of a few minutes, during which some routine business was transacted, the session of the Senate Thursday was behind closed doors. After being in executive session for five hours the Senate adjourned. The House made slow progress with the sundry civil bill, covering only twenty-seven pages and leaving forty pages still to be disposed of. The delays were occasioned by a rather protracted discussion of the item in the bill for the maintenance of the White House, and considerable debate upon the item appropriating $3,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Philippines. Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) and Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) criticised the greatly increased cost of maintaining the White House. An amendment to cut in half the appropriation for the relief of distress in the Philippines was defeated, but the language of the paragraph was modified to require annual reports of the expenditure of the money.

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An immense crowd was attracted to the Senate Friday to hear the invocation of Gen. William Booth, founder and commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army. The resolution of Mr. Morgan calling for the correspondence of naval officers regarding the military occupation of the bays of Panama and Colon, was agreed to. When the statehood bill came up Mr. Depew resumed his remarks. He attacked the Mormon Church, because, he said, he believed its members still cling to the practice of polygamy. Mr. Rawlins replied, saying that if the Mormons were not interfered with they would work out their own destiny. The Elkins bill to prohibit rebates to shippers was passed by the House by a vote of 241 to 0, those voting in the negative being Democrats. The remainder of the session was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was practically completed. No effort was made to pass it, as there was no quorum present.

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The Senate listened to the reading of the Indian appropriation bill on Saturday and spent some time in the consideration of that measure. It was not, however, finally disposed of. The greater part of the remainder of the day was given over to eulogies of late members of the House of Representatives, including Charles Q. Russell of Connecticut, Joshua S. Salmon of New Jersey, Amos J. Cummings of New York, and R. O. Crump of Michigan. The House passed the sundry civil bill, and then broke all records in the matter of private pension legislation. It was the last opportunity of passing pension bills at this session, and the calendar was cleared, not only of House but of Senate bills, 325 in all being passed. Three hundred and twelve is the highest previous record, made in the Fifty-first Congress.

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There was no debate on the statehood bill in the Senate Monday. The Indian appropriation bill and the Philippine currency bill both were passed. Mr. Vest, while the Indian bill was up, called attention to a point of order which had been made against one of its provisions on the ground that it was new legislation. The Senate, he said, had passed the Philippine government bill as a rider to the army appropriation bill, and yet ruled other provisions out. All rules, he said, were violated when a majority was in favor of any measure. The House disposed of a number of bills under suspension of the rules, defeating two. The most important measure passed was the Senate bill to amend the railroad safety appliance law. A special order was adopted which practically will make the Fowler currency bill a continuing order for the remainder of the session, not, however, to interfere with conference reports, appropriation bills, and other privileged matters.

In the National Capital.

Senator Penrose introduced a bill authorizing the purchase of the farm at Appomattox on which the surrender of Gen. Lee took place.

Senate passed House bill providing for creation of general staff of army, but it is amended so as not to go into effect until Gen. Miles' retirement.

Retirement of Clara Barton from Red Cross presidency and reorganization are urged by Gen. John M. Wilson, Mrs. Cowles and others; evidence submitted to Congress that she has given herself arbitrary power.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The auction of White House furniture that has been discarded since the remodeling of that building proved a disappointment so far as the prices brought by the articles were concerned. There was very little competition at the sale, with the result that many good bargains were secured. The glass gas shades were sold at 15 cents apiece and a large bookcase went for $1.50. The billiard table, which was purchased by President Garfield, brought forward a number of bidders. It was in a dilapidated condition. Gas fixtures of ancient design were knocked down at insignificant figures and a number of mirrors were sold cheap owing to the old-fashioned manner in which they were mounted. A large sideboard, beautifully carved, which was used in the White House dining room for half a century, drew only a fair price, while a high mantel of antique design brought almost nothing. There were twenty barrels of smaller ornaments, bric-a-brac, etc. Window frames, grates and other furnishings of like character were sold at low prices to contractors, who will dispose of them to collectors of curios.

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Washington has a new aspirant to social honors in the person of Baroness Von Sternberg, the wife of Germany's new representative in the United States. Before her marriage to the German diplomat the baroness was Miss Langham of Kentucky, and was one of the most beautiful women of the Blue Grass State. With her installation as hostess of the German embassy that legation is expected to become the center of brilliant gayeties, such as have not occurred there in decades. The baroness is famed for her delightful qualities as hostess, as well as for her beauty.



THE BARONESS.

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The civil service commission recently received from a concern which manufactures glass eyes, a request for an indorsement of its wares on the ground that "a hazel, crystal left eye worn by one of our patrons was marked 'far-sighted—refraction excellent' in a recent examination for the commission." All the details of the matter were given, the candidate's name, the date on which he took the examination, and the percentage he made. The commissioners found that the statements in the letter tallied with the records. The candidate was summoned before a medical expert at the commission's New York office and the report of that officer received confirms the company's assertion. The medical officer says that the left eye was of glass, but that it could hardly be detected, as it rolled in unison with the other, was of the same color and looked for all the world like a natural optic.

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The experts of the redemption division of the treasury recently eased the feelings of a Chicago woman considerably by redeeming two $10 notes which she told the department had been accidentally destroyed by her husband. The money belonged to a church society, of which the woman was treasurer, and was to have been used for missionary work. After the money had been paid to her in small sums she had it changed into two new $10 bills, which she thought would be safe in the stove, so she placed the money beneath the grate. Several days later her husband burned some old newspapers, also the money. When the time came for turning over the money to the missionary the treasurer went to the stove and found instead of two crisp notes only a few charred fragments. These she gathered up and sent to the Treasury Department.

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A movement has been started by the president of the American Peace Society, Robert Treat Paine, to get Congress to recommend the establishment of an international congress, to meet every seven years for "deliberation and recommendation on matters of general international concern." The petition points out that the mutual interests of the nations are rapidly increasing, and says that the world congress would exert a great and growing influence in favor of amity and mutual good will, would lessen the danger of war and assure the permanence of peace and the continuance of prosperous commercial relations.

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There are 10,853,896 men of the requisite age and physically fitted to bear arms in the defense of the United States. These available fighters are outside of the regular army establishment and the military organizations of the several States and territories. This information was laid before Congress by Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The number of men allied with militia organizations is 118,260. New York State leads with the greatest number of organized troops and the greatest number of men available for service. Pennsylvania and Illinois follow in order.

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On his return from the West Indian maneuvers Admiral Dewey said that the mobilization of the fleet was the most beneficial result of the maneuvers and that the gathering together of all the fighting ships in this part of the world was a lesson which would prove of great benefit to the service in time of war. He said that the naval fighting force of 10,000 men was equivalent to an army of 100,000 strong.

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The largest gun in the world, the sixteen-inch rifle, built recently by the government at a cost of $200,000, was tested at the Sandy Hook proving ground and was found to be entirely successful, giving almost the exact velocity and pressure expected without damaging the gun in the least. A charge of 640 pounds of smokeless powder sent a 2,400-pound projectile twenty miles, giving it a velocity of 2,300 feet a second and a pressure of 38,000 pounds to the square inch.

Tomatoes rouse torpid liver.

Fishermen's Patience.

The patience of fishermen who really love the sport is the theme of many stories. One is told by a man who, traveling on foot through part of England, came upon a solitary fisherman, who looked as if time and the world might pass away without disturbing his content.

"Have you fished long in this stream?" asked the traveler.

"Eighteen years," was the calm response.

"Get many bites?" was the next question.

The fisherman scarcely turned his gaze from the rod in his hands.

"Five years ago in this very spot I had a fine bite," he answered, hopefully.—Youth's Companion.

New Cure for Lame Back.

Rutledge, Minn., Feb. 16.—Mr. E. C. Getchell of this place relates a happy experience which will be read with interest by all those who have a similar trouble.

It appears that last winter Mr. Getchell was seized with a lameness and soreness in his back which grew worse and worse till at last it became very bad and made it very difficult for him to get about at all.

After a time he heard of a new remedy for backache which some of his friends and neighbors said had cured them and he determined to try it. The name of the remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills and Mr. Getchell has proven that it is a sure cure. He says:

"I used two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills according to directions and my lame back was entirely cured and I am all O. K. again. Dodd's Kidney Pills are as good as represented."

This remedy is very popular here and has worked some remarkable cures of Backache and Kidney Trouble.

Not Himself at All.

Mrs. Parke—Your husband has been very ill, hasn't he?

Mrs. Lane—I never saw him so ill. Why, for two weeks he never spoke a cross word to me.—Brooklyn Life.

WESTERN CANADA AROUSING GREAT INTEREST.

The Wonderful Yields of Wheat Attracting Thousands.

Until the last five or six years but little attention was given to that vast area of grain-producing land lying north of the 49th parallel, and immediately adjoining the northern boundaries of Minnesota and Dakota.

The Canadians themselves were aware of the wealth that lay there, but being unable to fully occupy it, they have asked the Americans to assist them in converting the land from its virgin state to one that will largely supplement the grain producing area of the North American continent. And the response has been most liberal.

During the year 1901, upwards of 20,000 from the United States went over to Canada, being induced to settle there by the reports that reached them of the success of those who had preceded them during the previous years. This 20,000 was increased to 30,000 during the year 1902, and it is fully expected that there will be fully 50,000 during the present year. The work of the immigration branch of the Canadian government is not now being directed towards giving information as to the advantages of settlement in Canada as it is to extending an invitation to the American to follow those who have gone.

Those who have charge of the work point with considerable pride to the success of those who have been induced to take advantage of the offer of 160 acres of land free in Canada, and have no cause to hesitate in continuing the invitation. Many of those interested say there are no more free homesteads to be had in Canada, but the writer has most positive assurance from the Canadian Government that there are thousands of such homesteads to be had, and in one of the districts now being opened up fully as good as the best, and it is probably the best.

The Canadian Government has established agencies at St. Paul, Minn., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., Wausau, Wis., Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, Mich., Toledo, Ohio, Watertown, S. D., Grand Forks, N. D., and Great Falls, Mont., and the suggestion is made that by addressing any of these, who are the authorized agents of the Government, it will be to the advantage of the reader, who will be given the fullest and most authentic information regarding the results of mixed farming, dairying, ranching and grain raising, and also supply information as to freight and passenger rates, etc

All Depended.

Lady (to village jobber, who for days has been "working" in the house)—Can you tell me when you are likely to have finished this job?

Village Jobber—If you can tell me, mum, where I'm likely to get another.—Punch.

ELY'S LIQUID CREAM BALM is prepared for sufferers from nasal catarrh who use an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the healing and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new preparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At druggists or Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York, mail it.

To Ease Her Mind.

Anxious Patron—Where are you taking me, cabby? That's not the road.

"All right, my friend. I'm just going 'round to tell my wife that I'm starting out."

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and Destroy Worms. Sold by all druggists or by mail, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

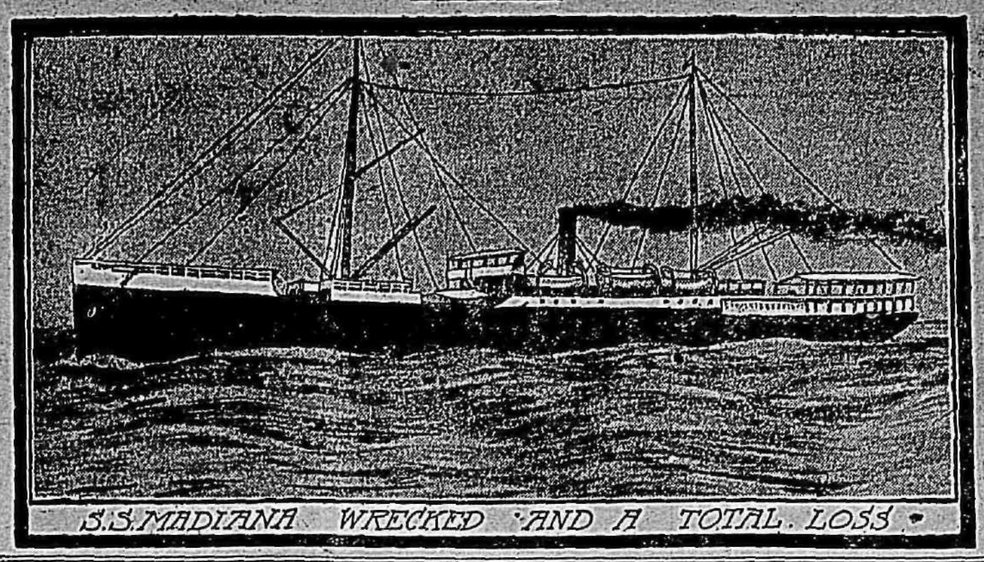
The Slaby-Arco (German) wireless telegraph system can be used only over distances comparatively short.

Bathing the Baby.

Young mothers naturally feel anxious about the baby's bath. It is best to begin at six weeks to put the little one in the water, first folding a soft towel in the bottom of the basin. Use only Ivory Soap, as many of the highly colored and perfumed soaps are very injurious to the tender skin of an infant.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP MADIANA ON THE REEFS OFF BERMUDA ISLAND.



S.S. MADIANA WRECKED AND A TOTAL LOSS

FACE DEATH ON SEA.

Excursion to Caribbean Isles Ends with a Night Disaster.

The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Madiana, Captain Fraser, which sailed from New York with a party of excursionists, seven of them from Chicago, for a special cruise around the Caribbean Islands, went ashore on the reef off Hamilton, Bermuda. The passengers had a thrilling experience. The ship is a total loss, but all on board were rescued and brought safely to land after a perilous trip in lifeboats from the wreck to a tug standing a mile off. The mails and the passengers' baggage also were saved.

According to statements made by those on board the Madiana was threading her way in the night through the narrow channel between the coral reefs which leads to Hamilton harbor when she struck a reef one and a half miles northeast of North rock. All the passengers were in their bunks when the Madiana struck the rocks, but the shock of the impact awoke them and they rushed on deck, the majority without attempting to dress, to find that the vessel was fast on the rocks.

The Madiana listed heavily after a time, and when morning broke lay broadside to the wind. The passengers were huddled together on the hurricane deck and the sea breaking over the steamer drenched them to the skin. For some time no communication with the Madiana was possible. The tug Gladisfen stood about a mile off awaiting an opportunity to assist, but it was not until 11 o'clock that it became possible to effect a rescue.

The crew of the Madiana launched a boat, but it could not live in the sea then running and was dashed to pieces against the steamer's side. A second and more successful attempt was made a little later and some of the passengers were lowered into it and after much exertion it succeeded in reaching the Gladisfen. The Madiana's other lifeboats were then launched in succession and the remainder of the passengers and the captain and crew gained the salvage tug in safety.

CORTELYOU IN THE CABINET.

Roosevelt Makes Him Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The new cabinet officer required by the Department of Commerce bill, who will be known as the Secretary of Commerce, and Labor, is to be George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President. The appointment, a dispatch says, meets with approval among public men, and carries out a wish of President McKinley.



G. B. CORTELYOU.

George Bruce Cortelyou was born in New York July 26, 1862. He was educated at Hempstead (L. I.) institute and Georgetown and Columbia universities. He studied law at the latter school and became a general law and shorthand reporter in New York. From 1885 to 1889 he was principal of preparatory schools in New York. He then entered the public service and became private secretary to various officials, in turn, including the surveyor of the port of New York and the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General in Washington.

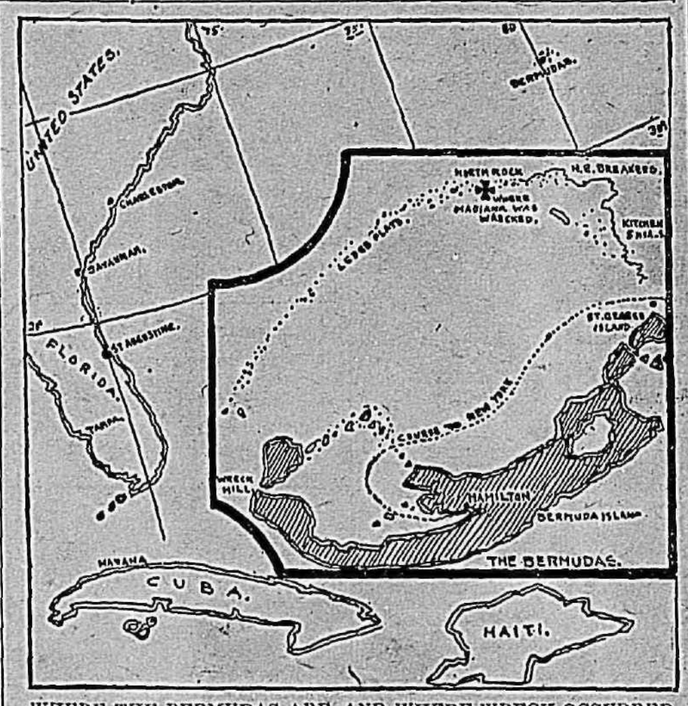
In 1895 he was appointed stenographer at the White House and when McKinley became President he was made assistant secretary. On the retirement of John Addison Porter in May, 1900, he became secretary to the President, a position he continued to fill under President Roosevelt

ROB THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Express Held Up in Montana by Quintet of Bandits.

Five bandits held up the east-bound Burlington express Thursday shortly after midnight on the Northern Pacific tracks near Homestead, eight miles east of Butte, Mont. The bandits covered the sides of the train with their guns, uncoupled the engine, mail and express cars and ran them ahead of the train about two miles. After the robbers had left with the engine and cars the trainmen of the passenger train hastened back toward Butte and met an incoming freight train, the engine of which was uncoupled to run to Butte and the alarm given. The railway officials asked the penitentiary officials at Deer Lodge for their bloodhounds to trail the bandits. The railroad company also offered $5,000 reward for their capture or $1,000 reward for each member of the gang caught and convicted.

The train was a double-header, and the engine with the mail and express cars was run about six hundred feet ahead of the rest of the train. In a few moments after the train was stopped there were two explosions of dynamite which wrecked the express cars. The roof was blown off, but no one was injured by the explosion. Reports as to the amount of booty secured by the robbers vary. The express messenger says that the robbers did not get more than $500. In other quarters it is said the plunder will amount to several thousand dollars. Several of the mail pouches were rifled.



WHERE THE BERMUDAS ARE, AND WHERE WRECK OCCURRED.

PULSE OF THE PRESS

Yellow journalism is likewise bellow journalism.—Hartford Post.

Col. Lynch now doubtless considers himself in the Florence Maybrick class.—Houston (Texas) Post.

The people of Missouri asked for a Senator and the Legislature gave them a Stone.—Nashville Daily News.

The author of "All Coons Look Alike to Me" has been adjudged a bankrupt. Liabilities, $6,159; assets, a mere song.—Boston Herald.

Gen. Miles seems to be skipping all the crowned heads in Europe and hitting the ground only at the highest points.—Washington Post.

If Mr. Quay has too much bad luck with his omnibus bill he might see what he could do with a football conch.—Des Moines Daily Capital.

We are becoming so skeptical of the yellow prints that we don't even believe that John D. Rockefeller has stomach trouble.—Washington Post.

Captain Hobson will quit the navy because of weak eyes. But the man can see a bulging box office as far as anybody.—Denver Republican.

Count Boni Castellane has been again elected to the French Chamber of Deputies. The Gould millions are potent vote-getters.—Louisville Herald.

Lemon juice may do to destroy typhoid fever germs in water until some other scientist rises to tell us what sort of deadly germs infest lemon juice.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Col. Lynch's sentence of death has been commuted to life imprisonment. The British government will find, however, that this will not soften the wrath of the Irish.—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Hobson has, it is hoped, given judicious consideration to the fact that the lecture platform has of late proved a much shorter route to obscurity than the Navy Department.—Washington Star.

They have commenced to reduce the sentence of death imposed upon Col. Arthur Lynch for treason, and by the time the violets bloom that gentleman may be enjoying entire freedom.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson has resigned from the navy because his eyes have given out. Still it is probable that he could see a pair of fresh, pouting lips if they were close enough to him.—Salt Lake Herald.

Captain Mahan is telling Europe just what the Monroe doctrine means. But his magazine articles don't tell half so much as the ones that your Uncle Sam is having rushed to completion at the arsenals and powder mills.—Denver Republican.

Lieut. Gov. Tillman of South Carolina, who shot down Editor Gozales in a most dastardly and cowardly manner, ought to be hanged, but he will not be. He should be treated as any common murderer, but he will not be.—Des Moines News.

Count Boni de Castellane was received in the French Chamber of Deputies with the regular effusive French congratulations, notwithstanding the fact that he was just as enthusiastically fired out of that body some months ago; which again demonstrates that, in France as elsewhere, nothing succeeds like success.—Indianapolis News.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S HOME.

Lexington House to Be Turned Into a Confederate Soldiers' Hospital.

The old home of Stonewall Jackson at Lexington, Va., is to be turned into a hospital for Confederate soldiers and in this form will stand as a memorial to the famous warrior of the South. Mary Custis Lee Chapter, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, has bought the property. Mrs. Jackson was the sole owner. For several years the house had been used as a student's boarding place and was fast going to decay. Mrs. Jackson was ill and could not look after it, and, upon her request, the Daughters of the Confederacy undertook its care. The disposition they have decided to make of it is an admirable one.



WHERE STONEWALL JACKSON LIVED.

Stonewall Jackson purchased the house shortly after he became professor in the Virginia Military Institute. It was altogether too big for his little family, but was the only available house in town at the time and he took it, with the idea that it would be of temporary service. This was in 1858. Before he could build one better suited to the needs of himself and wife, the war came on and the soldier-teacher went forth to death and immortal fame.

The house is on East Washington street in Lexington, Va. It is built of stone and brick. With the exception of the main entrance it maintains pretty much the same appearance as it did when the Confederate leader lived there. Owing to some improvements which are being made in the street the porch in front was dispensed with, and what used to be the way to the basement now goes straight into the house proper.

Brief News Items.

Six negroes tunneled out of Paducah, Ky., jail.

James Whitcomb, Eckman, W. Va., shot and killed Mary Williams. Jealous.

Clifton Minton and Fred Ward were killed in a boiler explosion, Trimble, Tenn.

It is said that the crown princess of Saxony and M. Giron will come to this country.

Iowa Supreme Court decides that the cigarette law is valid. It imposes a fine of $300 on dealers who handle "gets."

Botho Struble, New York, who sent a threatening letter to J. P. Morgan, was sentenced to one year in prison and fined $100.

F. P. Roberge, veterinarian, New York, has sued the Robert Bonner estate for $100,000. He says he attended Bonner's horses for twenty-three years and received no pay.

"Spy oak," said to be the largest tree in New York, has been condemned as unsafe and will be cut down. It is on the Pelham road, Westchester. Spies and deserters were hanged to it during the Revolutionary War.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS

The Senate went on record Tuesday in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Senator W. A. Riley, of Chicago, recorded the only vote against it. The resolution passed calls upon the national Congress to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments. Representative Oldam introduced a bill putting the County of Cook into business in competition with the title guaranty companies, and one designed to strengthen the Torrens law. The first bill provides that 5 per cent of all fees for abstracts shall be set aside by the Recorder as an indemnifying fund, until $100,000 shall be collected. Then 2½ per cent shall be collected, and this rate shall be maintained unless the fund falls below $100,000, when the 5 per cent shall be restored. The bill is recommended by the Cook County board. Mr. Oldam's second bill requires all executors, administrators and trustees holding power of sale under wills admitted to probate, to register such lands under the law. It is estimated that under its provisions all the land in Cook County will have been registered in fifty years. The first bill other than an appropriation bill to go through either house passed the Senate—Senator Berry's bill requiring that demand upon an estate and will contests shall be filed within one year of decedent's death, instead of two years. Senator Campbell's bill amending the anti-fusion law in the interest of nonpartisan judiciary nominations and amending a primary law to provide for a judiciary primary in advance of the June election were both ordered by the Senate Elections Committee to be reported out with recommendation that they pass. The first named bill simply provides that a candidate for judge may have his name on the official ballot more than once—can be nominated on more than one party ticket. The other provides for a primary election in April or May for the election of delegates to nominate candidates for the bench. Both bills have emergency clauses.

Speaker Miller on Wednesday refused to let the House instruct its appropriations committee to exact from the heads of State institutions itemized estimates of their expenses. A resolution so instructing the appropriations committee was referred to that committee under the gavel. The Democratic side spread upon the records a constitutional protest against Speaker Miller's use of the gavel the previous week in denying roll calls on the rules even when roll calls were demanded by ten times the number of members who can, according to the constitution, secure a roll call for the asking. Speaker Miller and his followers interposed no objection to putting the protest on the record. The Sanitary District Trustees are authorized to develop and make use of the Chicago drainage canal water power in a bill introduced by Representative Farley, of Cook. It provides that the power shall be made available by conversion into electrical energy for transmission to the various cities, villages and towns in the sanitary district whose people have contributed to the expense of the district. To defray the expense it is provided the sanitary district may impose an additional tax of one-half of 1 per cent per annum. Senator Campbell's bill amending the Australian ballot law by permitting candidates for officers of courts of record to have their names printed on the ballot in more than one place, and permitting separate primaries for the nomination of candidates for the judicial election in June, were advanced to third reading. The former was amended so as to make it apply to counties having a population of 125,000 or more, and the latter was amended so as to give the executive or managing committee of a political party power to make the judiciary nominations, instead of holding a primary and a convention, when only candidates for the bench are to be nominated.

House Committees.

Agriculture—Taggart, chairman; Tice, Cherry, Miller, D. B. Bush, Iserman, Glade, Rodman, Gaunt, Backus, Leaverton, Noyes Pedersen, Wetherbee, Gillespie, Webster, McKinley, William, Minnis, Meeteren, Stevenson, McDonough, Carrillon, Fligel Eskew Burton.

Appropriations — Curtis, chairman; Shanahan, Sherman, Uppendahl, Kerrick, Trautmann, Wheeler, Burgett, Swigart, Lindly, Tice, Drew, Owen, Taggart, Gillespie, S. E. Erickson, McGuire, G. T. Turner Smejkal, Rodman, Gordon, D. B. Miller, Gallagher, Lawrence, Hefferman, Corigan, Desmond, McNulty, Stevenson, Petrie, Rice, Farris, Luton, Wallace, M. L. McKinley.

Banks and Banking—Hinaker, chairman; Lyon, Swigart, Montellius, Backus, Cherry, Russell, Castle, Arnold, Christian, Austin, Gallagher, Hardin, Schlagenhauf, Blish, Boulware, Cooke, Gray, McDonough, Rice, Wallace, Clark.

Building, Loan, and Homestead Associations—Arnold, chairman; Backus, Uppendahl, Tice, Boll, Christian, J. W. Turner, Haines, Austin, Pendarvis, Oldam, Leaverton, Blish, Luke, Eskew, Cummings, Donoghue, J. O. Miller, Hinds, Meeteren, Underwood.

Canal, River Improvements, and Commerce—Uppendahl, chairman; Arnold, McRoberts, Clettenberg, Tice, Greenebaum, Montelius, Davis, Pedersen, Samuelson, J. W. Turner, Wetherbee, Drew, Browne, Elliott, Deady, Cermak, McDonough, Werdell, Linden.

Claims—Wilkerson, chairman; Magill, Taggart, Edwards, Patterson, Bush, Kleeman, Haines, Oldam, Busse, Pattison, Geshkewich, Fligel, Eskew, Elliott.

Corporations—Haines, chairman; Cavanagh, Brundage, Gillespie, Chiperfield, Hardin, Allen, Glade, F. E. Erickson, Owen, J. W. Turner, Montgomery, Kleeman, Isermann, Greenebaum, Smejkal, Wilkerson, Noyes, Backus, Farris, Burke, Clark, Noonan, Landmesser, Werdell, Johnson, Rice, Cooke, Boulware, Linden, Tippet.

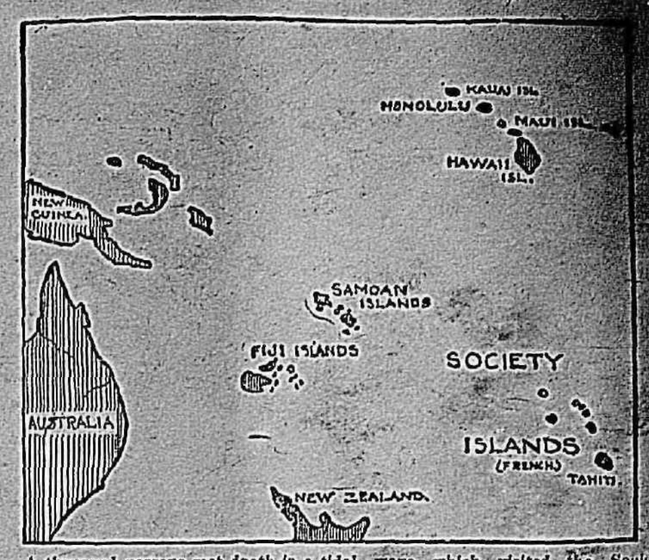
Engrossed Bills—Cavanagh, chairman; McGuire, Brundage, Jonas, Owen, Burton, Hunt.

Contingent Expenses—Swigart, chairman; Uppendahl, Montelius, Murray, Walker, Gordon, Desmond, McNulty, Pullen.

Fees and Salaries—Breidt, chairman; Wilkerson, Kleeman, Nagel, Davis, Weare, Struckman, Lish, Mundy, Doyle, Cermak, Farris, Blish.

County and Township Organization—J. W. Turner, chairman; Montgomery, Struckman, Backus, Castle, Hardin, Isserman, Black, Noyes, Russell, Tibbetts, Minnis, J. O. Miller, McKinley, William, Hughes, Desmond, Hinds, Farley McKinley.

LOCATION OF ISLANDS SWEPT BY TIDAL WAVE.



A thousand persons met death in a tidal wave which visited the Society Islands Jan. 13, the water sweeping over eighty of the little islands forming the group. News of the disaster was received by steamer in San Francisco a month afterward.

WILL NOT WAR OVER ACRE.

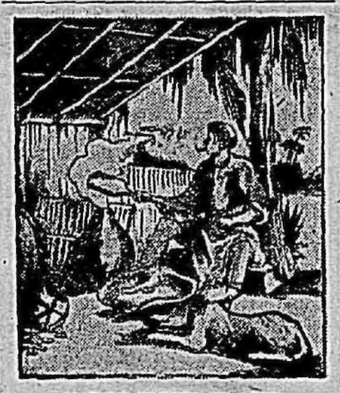
Brazil and Bolivia Are to Arbitrate Disputed Territory.

The Bolivian government has replied to the Brazilian government agreeing to Brazilian occupation and administration of the Acre territory pending the settlement of the dispute and offering to send a minister plenipotentiary to Brazil invested with full powers to negotiate a settlement. The Brazilian government sent an ultimatum to Bolivia in December to the effect that should Bolivia attempt to take possession of the disputed territory of Acre Brazil would occupy and administer it until a reasonable settlement of the whole dispute had been reached.

The Bolivians contend that the ownership of the Acre territory never has been in dispute, that its sovereignty has been acknowledged by Brazil by treaty in 1867 by the appointment by Brazil of consular representation and by other acts. The grant by Bolivia to an Anglo-American syndicate, which is developing the rubber industry of the Acre tract, has been one of the questions which have brought the controversy to an issue.

The land in question is a strip of territory which extends in a triangular form between Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. Its boundaries are ill defined and the nationality of its people is still more vague, although the Brazilians are in the majority. Its chief value is as a source of rubber supply. The title to the territory has been for a long time in dispute, but four years ago, after protracted controversy, Brazil agreed to recognize the rights of Bolivia. The Brazilian party in Acre was bitterly opposed to this arrangement, and made some feeble resistance, which soon subsided.

Peru then set up claims to the territory, and the situation was further complicated by the act of the Bolivian government in selling the little state, which never had been organized or really subdued, to an Anglo-American syndicate,



MAKING RUBBER IN ACRE.

in which Sir Martin Conway and Mr. Morgan were interested. Brazil thereupon protested energetically and declared that it would not recognize the authority of the strangers nor permit their vessels to navigate its rivers. Bolivia, in these straits, would fain have secured intervention on the part of the United States, but naturally failed.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.

Land Speculation Never Before So Brisk in the City's History.

Never in the history of New York City has there been real estate speculation such as that which has been in progress for a year past and is still at flood tide. The increasing wealth of the nation tends to the development of New York as its financial and commercial capital. Other cities are growing rapidly and it might be thought this would check the rapidity of New York's growth, but it does not. Notwithstanding all that they absorb, the metropolis expands by enormous accumulations that crowd into it, and must have provision made for their life there. It seems impossible to keep up with the requirements. No improvements are made in advance of necessity. All the new bridges across the East river that are in process of construction, or hardly more than planned, are actually needed now. The same is true of the rapid transit system that is being constructed underground. Probably the city will outgrow within a decade, certainly within two decades, all means of communication between its sections that are now building or are in definite contemplation.

The additional values given to land by the new system of steel construction do not lessen values in the sections where this system is hardly used yet. No massive business block rising twenty stories or more in the air waits long for tenants and all the hotels and apartment houses swarming with tenants do not lessen the demand for one-family houses or cheapen them as income producers on the investment made. In the upper Fifth avenue region house lots have increased in value from 100 to 400 per cent within four years and in all sections land values have increased remarkably.

PRINCIPAL POINTS IN ANTI-TRUST BILL

Corporations must file returns with the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving full details bearing on their organization and manner of carrying on business.



C. E. LITTLEFIELD, the instrumentalities of interstate commerce.

Rebates of any character forbidden, with penalties for violation against the corporations either granting or receiving benefits.

Corporations which attempt to monopolize prohibited from the use of

Witnesses cannot excuse themselves from testifying on the ground that they might incriminate themselves, but are given immunity from prosecution for anything to which they may testify.

SHOCK TO SENATORS.

Washington Stirred by Alleged Action of Standard Oil Company.

Nothing that has happened since the beginning of the present session of Congress has caused so much amazement and suspicion among members as the publication of the text of an alleged identical telegram, which John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil trust is said to have sent to Senators of his acquaintance.



J. D. ROCKEFELLER

In spite of specific denial by nearly every Senator, a Washington correspondent states that the story sent out by the Associated Press to the effect that telegrams had been received by half a dozen Senators purporting to come from John D. Rockefeller and stating that anti-trust legislation "must be stopped" is true. There was a question, however, as to the telegrams being genuine. John D. Rockefeller was interviewed, and declined to discuss the matter.

These telegrams stated, the correspondent says, that an attorney for the Standard Oil Company would come to Washington and confer with the Senators. This attorney, a bright young man, did appear, and did confer with two Senators. But his conference was brief. They said to him: "Young man, the best thing you can do is to get on the first train and return to New York." He did.

President Roosevelt was shown two of the telegrams by a Senator. The Senator showing the messages said: "If necessary to remove obstruction to the passage of the legislation I will rise in the Senate and read this telegram, and we shall see if John D. Rockefeller is to dictate what Congress shall do." He was indignant, and so was the President.

It was on the President's personal authority that the statement was sent out that a special session of the Fifty-eighth Congress would be called March 5 if Congress failed to pass anti-trust bills. The episode of the Rockefeller telegrams is the talk of Washington.

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper says: "It is explained that it was not John D. Rockefeller who signed the telegrams to six United States Senators Friday, but an attorney in Mr. Rockefeller's employment, who, understanding the wishes of Mr. Rockefeller, took the liberty of signing Mr. Rockefeller's name. The attorney then came to Washington to follow up the message and explain the wishes of the Standard Oil corporation."

From Far and Near.

Robbers stole $1,500 from the bank, Dexter, Kan.

Judge J. M. Browning, St. Louis, dead of Bright's disease.

Attorney Clarence S. Darrow is a candidate for Mayor, Chicago.

Alabama House passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarette paper.

Liberty Clemens, Breathitt County, Ky., shot and killed John Howard.

Memphis, Tenn., placed $1,250,000 80-year 4 per cent water bonds with a Chicago firm at par.

In celebration of the coronation of King Edward 60,000 poor persons were banqueted at Calcutta.

James Wray, temporarily insane, Roanoke, Va., shot and killed his daughter, Bettie, and killed himself.

Lorrin Andrews, formerly of New York, has been appointed Attorney General of Hawaii by Gov. Dole.

French Chamber of Deputies voted $1,400,000 to defray the expenses of the relief work in Martinique following the eruption of Mount Pelee. Widows and orphans of the officers killed will be pensioned.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

It now looks as if Senator Aldrich's financial bill may pass both houses. The financial committee of the Senate agreed to report the bill favorably, with two important amendments. The one is that where a city has a population of 50,000 and over and not a single default on its bonds for twenty-five years, those bonds can be used as security for government deposits. Secondly, the security must first be exhausted by the government if the bank defaults in repayment of the deposit, and if that is not sufficient the government claim becomes a first lien on all the assets of the bank. This renders the security much stronger, and now there is not a possibility of loss. The banks receiving the government excise money will pay 1½ per cent interest on the loan from the government. The bill is regarded as a valuable adjunct to our present banking system. It will go far to prevent such a factitious squeeze for money as was organized by New York banks in September last.

If this bill becomes a law Senator Aldrich will earn a reputation as a sagacious statesman ready to provide for all emergencies in our circulation deficit without impiring adequale security for government deposits. The excise money amounts to considerably more than $200,000,000 annually, and a portion of that large amount will be rendered usable by the Aldrich bill whenever there is an excess of revenue over expenditures.

Business men will say, speed the bill through both houses of Congress, and the close money market of the autumn of 1902 will not again return to vex the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country.

TRICKS OF INDIAN DOCTORS.

How the "Medicine Men" Treat Those Afflicted With Disease.

An Indian trader in Western Colorado claims that the Navajo medicine men treat their patients by means of relief, nothing more nor less than a perverted Christian Science. All sickness is the work of the devil, says the Indian. The remedy is to get rid of the devil. The enemy of man is mortal mind, claims the Christian Scientist; overcome belief in material things and there will be no sickness or death. That the Indian has practically no knowledge of even the simplest medicinal remedies is well known among anthropological students. Many of the medicine men do not even employ herbs, but rely on incantations and commands. Their claim to power is not based on any special training or education, and some of their most remarkable cures have been imputed to hypnotism.

At any rate, the belief of the afflicted Indian in the power of the healer undoubtedly has much to do with the cures effected. When a brave is ill and calls upon the tribe doctor, the wise man will begin a wild, invigorating chant, while dancing and running in a circle about his patient. He continues this until the latter is properly enthused, finally commanding him to arise and join in the heroic exercise. Invariably the evil spirit in the form of disease is conquered.

Libel on American Women.

Some horrid Englishman who has doubtless been flouted in his efforts to acquire a rich American wife says: "The modern woman has turned her body into a clothes horse on which hangs out proof that she has more money to waste than her neighbors. In this respect the American woman is the chief of sinners. Her insane extravagance has inoculated English women, who vainly try to outstrip the peripatetic oil queen who trails her skirts over Europe every autumn. The American woman regards her husband as a money-making machine. He exists simply to supply her with the means of making other women sick with envy. She flaunts in European hotels while her husband is slaving at home. She has successfully eradicated all the old-fashioned womanly virtues of self-sacrifice, tenderness, comradeship and motherhood. She is hard, cold, cynical and selfish. The American husband is the most patient and most generous in the world. That is why 'Home, Sweet Home' is not a popular air."—Chicago Post.

Notice of Sale For Taxes.

State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss.

Tax purchasers notice to every person in actual possession or occupancy of the following lands or lots; also to the person in whose name the same was taxed; also to the owners of and other parties interested therein, and to all to whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given as by the laws of Illinois made and provided that at a sale of land and lots made in pursuance to the law of the said state by the County Treasurer and Ex-officio County Collector of the said county of Lake at the court house in said county, and under and by virtue of a judgment rendered against said lands and lots for delinquent taxes, interest, penalties and cost due and unpaid thereon, and levied under and authorized by the laws of the State, on the 24th day of June A. D. 1901, V. L. Garnett purchased (and he has duly assigned to certificate of sale to me) the following described real estate taxed in the name of Predd Class for the year A. D. 1900, to-wit: Lot 8, in Cribb's Subdivision in Section 32, Town 46 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Lake County, Illinois, for taxes levied and assessed thereon and which was taxed for the year A. D. 1900, and that the time of redemption of said lands or lots from the said sale and purchase will expire at the expiration of two years from the date of said sale, to-wit, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1903. JOHN J. MORLEY,

Assignee

MILLER IS ACCUSED

Democrats Assert Speaker Uses His Gavel Beyond Limit of Endurance.

STRENUOUS DAYS AT CAPITAL

Point at Issue May Be Carried Into the Courts—Proposed Judicial Reapportionment.

Springfield, Ills., Feb. 17.—These are strenuous days in the political history of Illinois. Predictions that an amicable adjustment of differences would be reached by the opposing factions of the minority party still appear unwarranted by facts. The minority party, emboldened by the prospects of assist-



W. E. TRAUTMANN.

ance from the opposing ranks, has gone to a point heretofore unattempted. Indications at the present time point to nothing but a thickening of the imbroglio.

Democratic leaders are now indulging in open talk of instituting legal proceedings to test their rights for recognition in the general assembly. Whether justly or not, they accuse Speaker Miller, who, they assert, is acting under instructions of the house steering committee, of wielding his gavel beyond the limit of endurance. In past years the minority has submitted to the speaker's rulings without more than a perfunctory protest. With the support of a strong faction of the majority, however, the minority in this instance is in a position to make more or less serious trouble for the administration forces.

Burton Leads the Movement.

Representative Burton of Carlinville is leading the Democratic movement to carry into the courts the point at issue. It is planned to institute mandamus proceedings in the supreme court with a view of obtaining from that tribunal an opinion as to how far the speaker may proceed in divesting the minority of its constitutional rights. Although the constitution of the state provides that the request of two members shall be recognized for a roll call upon any proposition, it has been the practice of years for the presiding officer to resort to the gavel's power to put a quietus on obstructive tactics. The Democrats doubt if the court will countenance or even tolerate the practice when called upon for an official adjudication.

Up to the present time the predictions that the strength of former Speaker Sherman in the house would deteriorate in a short period have not materialized. The committee assignments distributed among the followers of the former speaker have not had the effect of alienating the favored ones from their leader, and it is not improbable that the opponents of the administration will make an unusual amount of trouble in several of the committees. While W. E. Trautmann of East St. Louis is the nominal head of the Sherman following, the ex-speaker is directing the policy to be carried out by that contingent. Included in the faction are several of the strongest figures in the house, and their position thus far has been uncompromising.

Judicial Reapportionment.

One matter on which the Republicans in both branches appear to be practically united is the proposed judicial reapportionment, and every effort will be exerted to pass the measure with the least possible delay. The object of the reapportionment is to increase the number of Republican districts. In the southern part of the state there are now three Democratic and one Republican districts. Under the new apportionment three of the districts will be Republican and one Democratic.

The apportionment as planned, outside of Cook county, is as follows: First district—Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Williamson, Jackson, Franklin, Perry and Randolph counties. Second district—Massac, Pope, Johnson, Hardin, Saline, Gallatin, Hamilton, White, Wayne, Edwards and Clay counties. Third district—Bond, Madison, Monroe, Washington and St. Clair counties. Fourth district—Marion, Clinton, Fayette, Montgomery, Christian, Effingham, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, Wabash and Jefferson counties. Fifth district—Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, Cumberland and Coles counties. Sixth district—Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Macon, De Witt, Platt and Shelby counties. Seventh district—Sangamon, Macoupin, Morgan, Scott, Greene and Jersey counties. Eighth district—Adams, Schuyler, Mason, Cass, Brown, Pike, Calhoun and Menard counties. Ninth district—Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough and Fulton counties. Tenth district—Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell counties. Eleventh district—McLean, Livingston, Logan, Ford and Woodford counties. Twelfth district—Will, Kankakee and Iroquois counties. Thirteenth district—Bureau, La Salle and Grundy counties. Fourteenth district—Rock Island, Mercer, Whiteside and Henry counties. Fifteenth district—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle and Lee counties.

Vigorous Letter Campaign.

A vigorous letter campaign is being conducted by supporters of the local option bill of the Anti-Saloon league of Illinois, to bring pressure upon members of the senate to support the measure. Officers of the league have outlined a plan whereby they hope to have the measure brought out of the committee promptly. Discussing the subject, W. H. Anderson, secretary of the league, said:

"It is known to us that strong pressure is coming from certain quarters by members of the assembly who desire to avoid going upon record, to induce the committees to hold the bill. If it is not reported within a reasonable time we shall suggest that the friends of the committee members raise with them the question of whether they are willing to be made cat's paws for the purpose of shielding other members, and themselves bear responsibility for the defeat of the measure."

With the object of ascertaining the natural resources of Illinois, a measure has been introduced providing for a geological survey of the state. The four principal purposes of the project are: Special examination of all geological formation of the state, with reference to the occurrence of coal, oil, gas, peats, valuable clays, cements, building stones, road material, iron, lead, zinc and other ores. The completion of a topographic map of the state. The preparation of an account of the physiography of the state, in such form as to aid in the study of physical geography in the public schools. To make a complete survey of the natural resources and geology of the state in all their economic and scientific aspects.

Bill That Interests Women.

Women of the state are supposed to be particularly interested in a measure introduced by Representative Hughes permitting them to vote for presidential electors and for all but constitutional offices. In addition to the privilege of voting on all questions submitted to electors and to participate in town meetings the measure provides that they may vote on officers for the following: Members of the board of equalization, clerk of the appellate court, county collector, county surveyor, members of the board of assessors, members of the board of review, sanitary district trustees, all officers of cities, villages and towns except police magistrate, supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and highway commissioners.

Insurance companies already have begun a fight against the bills introduced by Senator Berry providing for a tax upon the gross premiums of fire, accident and tornado companies and upon all life companies except fraternal societies. On fire companies the measures provide for a tax of 3 per cent. on the business of foreign organizations and 2½ per cent. on Illinois companies. On life associations the tax is fixed at 3 per cent. on companies organized under the laws of foreign nations and 2 per cent. on companies organized under the laws of any state in the union other than Illinois.

Why Yates Did Not Speak.

The failure of Governor Yates to deliver the address expected of him at the Lincoln anniversary dinner in Springfield last Thursday has caused a great amount of comment among the lawmakers. In spite of the fact that the governor has orders from his physician to remain indoors at night, it has been generally stated, even by the governor's friends, that his refusal to participate in the affair resulted from the action of the committee in charge in giving to Attorney General Hamlin the principal place on the programme.

The trustees of three Illinois institutions will confer with Governor Yates this week, in addition to the board from the Soldiers' Orphans' home, which met here to-day. The trustees of the Soldiers' Widows' home will meet the executive to-morrow. On Thursday the trustees of the Northern Insane hospital will come, and on Friday the governor will confer with the trustees of the Southern Insane hospital.

Mutual Aid Association.

The sixth annual convention of the National Mine Managers and the Assistants' Mutual Aid association will be held in this city to-morrow. Delegates from several states will be in attendance, and some important business will be disposed of.

A call has been issued for a state good roads convention, to be held in Springfield at a date to be fixed later—probably about the middle of April. The proceedings of the convention will comprehend discussions upon the most scientific methods of public road construction, modern means of equalizing taxation in providing for their cost, and will include addresses upon the social, economic and commercial value of good roads in the state's development.

S. LEIGH CALL.

APT DESCRIPTION OF BRIDE.

Recently Married Sailor Tells of His Wife and Her Apparel.

A bluejacket who has recently married gives the following description of his bride and her apparel:

"My wife is just as handsome a craft as ever left millinery dry dock, is clipper-built and with a figure-head not often seen on small craft. Her length of keel is five feet eight inches and displaces twenty-seven cubic feet of air, of light draught, which adds to her speed in the ballroom, full in the waist, spars trim.

"At the time we were spliced she was newly rigged fore and aft with standing riggings of lace and flowers; mainsail pale silk, with forestaysail of Valenciennes. Her frame was of the best steel covered with silk, with whalebone stanchions.

"This rigging is intended for fair weather cruising. She has also a set of storm sails for rough weather, and is rigging out a small set of canvas for light squalls, which are liable to occur in this latitude sooner or later.

"I am told in running down the street before the wind she answers the helm beautifully, and can turn round in her own length if a handsomer craft passes her."

Cured of Games of Chance.

When Judge William Caleb Loring of the Massachusetts Supreme bench was in college with present Representative Edward B. Callender of Dorchester, in their sophomore year, it is related that on one occasion he was induced to sit in a little game of "vingt-et-un."

Young Loring had never played the game before, though he was a good card player. The ante was not high, but it is said that on this occasion the present justice was very lucky, and at the end of the game quite a pile of bills was pushed over to him.

Mr. Loring stopped, gazed thoughtfully at the pile a moment, and then pushing the money back again, he said, "No, gentlemen; I can't take it."

"It was apparent," remarked Mr. Callender, who told the story, "that the thought flashed over Judge Loring's mind that if he had lost he would have had to pay, and he couldn't conscientiously take money so obtained.

"He went out of that room and he was never known to take part in a game of chance again."

Names of London Streets.

London has over thirty King streets and the same number of Queen streets or roads.



Don't forget the old man with the fish on his back.

For nearly thirty years he has been traveling around the world, and is still traveling, bringing health and comfort wherever he goes.

To the consumptive he brings the strength and flesh he so much needs.

To all weak and sickly children he gives rich and strengthening food.

To thin and pale persons he gives new firm flesh and rich red blood.

Children who first saw the old man with the fish are now grown up and have children of their own.

He stands for Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil—a delightful food and a natural tonic for children, for old folks and for all who need flesh and strength.

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Buy your Furniture
Of me, as I will not be undersold, considering quality. We want your orders and guarantee prices and goods.
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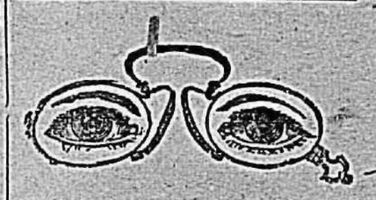
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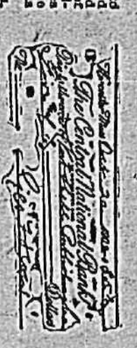
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Everything which the tourist visitor to Washington requires to see—or thinks it his duty to see—is described in the simple manner characteristic of our whole publication. —New York Tribune.

Senators Hoar, Hanna, Foraker, Burnham and Penrose sent their $5.00 checks immediately upon receipt of "Around the Capital;" so did Congressmen Grosvenor, Olmsted, Connell, Naphen, Ruppert, Belmont, Long, Nevin, Powers, McDermott, Smith, Sibley, Lever, Sparkman, Wright and Orjen, although not obligated by any order. The merits of the book speak for itself. For sale by all book dealers or sent postpaid to any part of the world on receipt of price.
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THE NUTSHELL PUB. CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The most valuable feature of the book is its series of pictures and caricatures of men prominent in national life to-day.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

That which does not arouse enthusiasm within us with dry sayings, is often brought vividly before us and like a streak of lightning awakens our faculties, is the adept use of pen and pencil by a gifted artist, and such is the merit of the book before us, which is not only very interesting and amusing, but instructive in the highest degree.—New York Staats Zeitung.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA.

Minnie Nader and Mabel Hamlin were in the city Monday.

John Maher, the "trouble man" is enjoying a vacation.

Mrs. H. Hendricks was an Antioch caller on Friday last.

Mrs. Ben Schram and little daughter have been quite ill recently.

John Nader has been having his house remodeled inside. Hamlin Bros. did the work.

Mr. Albinger moved his household goods on Saturday to rooms over the hardware store.

The Junior League enjoyed a candy pull and Valentine party at H. Potter's Friday evening.

Mrs. M. S. Miller and Mrs. M. Dahlrymple entertained a sister from the city a few days recently.

Mrs. J. O. MacLean and daughter Margaret spent a few days this week at Spring Grove, where Mr. MacLean has charge of a drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Straus, of Chicago have been spending the week with Mrs. Strauss' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, who are ill.

Mrs. Hay is sill very ill, but is slowly improving under the care of Dr. Palmer. Her father and mother, Judge and Mrs. Layman, of Jacksonville, are with her.

The ladies of the Sand Lake Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Albert Douglas, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1903, for dinner. Visitors cordially invited. Mrs. FRED HUCKER, Secretary.

We neglected last week to mention the surprise? party at H. P. Lowry's at Eastside Hotel on Tuesday evening of last week. About twenty went over and had a lovely time, and arrived home rather early.

Roy and Alice Fairman went to Chicago Saturday, called there by the serious illness of their mother, who went down before for treatment. Mrs. Fairman has had a stroke of paralysis, and is very ill, but on Monday she was better.

Special meetings will begin at the M. E. church Sunday evening, Mch 1, continuing through the week. We expect to begin the meetings with new song books, which will greatly help our services. The services will be conducted by Rev. Milton B. Williams, pastor of St Paul M. E. church, Chicago. Rev. Williams is a preacher of great power, and we want every one who possibly can to be present every night to hear him. Come expecting a blessing.

The final number of the Lake Villa entertainment course will occur at the Methodist church Thursday evening, Feb. 19. The program will consist of an evening of readings and music by Mr. T. K. Gail assisted by Miss Kathyrn Lewis. To those who have heard Mr. Gail he needs no recommendation, and his many friends will welcome this opportunity of hearing him again. Let everyone contribute to make this final entertainment a success from the standpoint both of attendance and receipts. Please notice the change in date from that printed on tickets. Remember the date, Thursday evening Feb. 19.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Richard Huston, of St Ann, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. G. E. Thayer is seriously ill with a complication of diseases.

Miss Cora White visited her brother D. G. White and family, over Sunday.

P. A. Robinson has purchased the farm formerly occupied by Lewis Larson.

Mrs. Coats and little daughter visited her parents at Walworth the last of the week.

Mrs. B. Sherman entertained Miss Zimmer, Miss Weiscop, of Highland Park, over Sunday.

Mrs. Atwell, Mrs. Allen McMiller and Mrs. Seesholtz, Sr., are among the many sufferers with La Gripp.

Thompson Bros. have begun work on the erection of a large shed on their lot west of J. T. Morrill's residence.

Mrs. Emma Harvey, Miss Robinson, Mrs. W. B. Higley and Mrs. A. W. Harvey attended the Institue at Antioch on Tuesday.

Chas. Luburger sold his barber shop to a gentleman from River View, Mr. Webb, of Antioch, who had bargained for it, having changed his plans.

Jas. Sherman has bought the lot of Mr. Burger, east of J. Longabaugh's residence and will erect a house on same, where Mr. and Mrs. Sherman will reside.

Rev. T. A. Stevens, of Chicago, gave two sermons at the Congregational church on Sunday, the former pastor having gone to his new charge in Chicago.

The Opera given at the Opera House on Saturday evening was largely attended and was very good. Plays have been billed for Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

Schley to Tour the West.

Admiral Schley, accompanied by Col. and Mrs. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia, is to make an extended tour of the west, going as far west as southern California, where the early spring will be spent.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Miss Emma Castle gave her school a visiting day last week.

A number of young people went to Union Grove last Friday evening to an entertainment.

Miss Brosia Williams entertained last Saturday evening in honor of her friend, Miss Edith Hanson, of Kenosha.

Mrs. Barlow, of Harverd, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Schattler, a few days of last week.

The Mock-Trial at the hall was a success financially and socially and we hope to have more of these good entertainments.

Mrs. C. J. Benedict is moving her household goods to Kenosha, where she and her daughter, Florence, will reside.

The Cemetery Association hold the monthly dinner at the home of C. Williams on last Saturday. About eighty people were there, and all had a good time.

The Literary Society are arranging for a play to be given in about seven weeks. They have selected "The Indian Man," and the cast of characters is being arranged.

Quite a number of our citizens are under the doctors care. The "grip" seems to have found it's way to Bristol again after an absence of two years.

Mr. Ward Rowbottom, Miss Lula Rowbottom and Mrs. George Sheppard were among those who heard the celebrated "Imperials" sing at Kenosha, last Friday night.

The G. T. C. met at their hall last Saturday evening, and a good time, which consisted of cards, games and dancing. The Club is steadily increasing in numbers and has at present about seventy members.

The church society are making extensive plans for the annual dinner to be given at the hall on Feb. 27. A good time is always had at these dinners. Come to Bristol the 27th., and join in the merry-making.

TREVOR, WIS

Mrs. John Pitcher took in Antioch last Saturday.

Mrs. John Emsley has been quite sick, but is some better now.

Mrs. Tate of Milwaukee was visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. Booth over Sunday.

Mrs. E. Patrick died Sunday evening, and funeral services were held Wednesday. The family have our sympathy.

The Misses Lizzie and Ida Feddler of Bristol visited their sister, Mrs. A. W. Parks, over Sunday.

School was to start Monday, but owing to the misahap to engine attached to the milk train, the teacher, Miss Rafferty did not get here until about noon.

Sheep shearing will be in season at Trevor. Mr. G. H. Booth is putting up a fine shearing plant in the W. C. Stock yards.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Miss Lila Forman has returned from a weeks visit in Chicago.

Miss May Rutledge spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Reves were Zion City callers on Tuesday.

Mrs. Billingsly spent a few days of last week with Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. F. H. Siver entertained her brother Mr. Alcock of Wadsworth last Friday.

The Valentine box at the "Ideal" on Saturday evening was enjoyed by all.

Free Melville and Morton Murray were among Chicago visitors Saturday.

Willie and Nellie Linblom entertained at euchre Saturday evening.

Mr. Corris is suffering from a severe cold.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

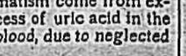
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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Sewing Machine Needles, Shuttles, Belts, everything in Sewing Machine Supplies.

Old Machines Repaired.

J. C. JAMES, Jr., Antioch, Ill.

EAST FOX LAKE.

A. Tweed was on our streets one evening last week.

Mr. James Walch is having his corn shredded this week.

M. L. Galiger was a Grass Lake visitor Saturday afternoon.

Martin Webber was a visitor at East Fox Lake Sunday.

Miss Bretsnyder spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of John Converse.

Monday's Chicago visitors from this place were: Guy Hook, Eugene and Simon Galigrr.

Fred Atwell has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be about again.

Mr. John Converse is moving into the house lately occupied by Mr. Converse Marble.

G. W. Glynn will deliver a lecture in Stevenson county, his subject being: "It is better to be a man among toads, than a toad among men."

The primary class of East Fox Lake Sunday school was entertained on Saturday, the 14th, at the residence of G. W. Glynn, from 2 to 5 p. m., by Miss Estor Eckberg, at a Valentine and heart social. The entire class were present and light refreshments were served.

The school at East Fox Lake will have an entertainment and basket social on the evening of Feb. 20 for the purpose of getting a library for the school district. Ladies are requested to bring baskets with lunch for two. Gents come and buy them and have a good social time. A good program is being prepared by the school.

GRASS LAKE.

Grandpa Herman has returned from the city.

Will Snyder has been repairing the well at Mr. Hendee's.

Mrs. S. E. Warner is visiting friends at Antioch this week.

E. C. Allen made a business trip to Bristol, Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Selter were Chicago visitors last week. Mr. Selter shipped a car load of sheep.

Miss Lux, the teacher, has been improving the school room with a new clock, some pictures and a globe.

A few young friends gathered at the home of Eleanora Herman on Valentine's day to help celebrate her birthday.

Thursday of last week a company of ladies met at the home of Mrs. Alonzo Littles to sew carpet rags. A fine dinner was served. Two prizes were given. Mrs. Hubber won the first and Mrs. Allen the second. All returned home feeling that they had spent a pleasant day.

Enough Said.

Down in Anderson county, of scon-to-the-Senator Latimer's domain, there resides a notable character, known to public life of the Palmetto state as Josh W. Ashley. Some years ago Josh, illiterate in speech, but possessed of much good sense, broke into the legislature, and his campaign tours have been replete with homely anecdotes.

"I once heard Josh tell a story," says Mr Latimer, "which amused his hearers immensely.

"A young feller had been a-co'tin', said he, and wanted to ax the girl to marry him. He went to see her and sot and sot and sot closer and closer to her.

"'Mary,' he axed her, 'will yer hev me?'

"'Yes,' she told him.

"Then he sot and sot and sot.

"'Why don't you say somethin'?' she finally ventured.

"'Wall, nuff's been said.'"

An Ant's Great Strength.

Mr. A. M. Miller recently weighed a small ant and a dead grasshopper which it was dragging to its nest. The weight of the grasshopper was found to be sixty times greater than that of the ant. The force exerted by the ant in dragging the grasshopper along the road was therefore proportionately equal to that of a man weighing 150 pounds pulling a load of four and a half tons, or a horse of 1,200 pounds, a load of thirty-six tons.



Miss Ida M. Snyder,
Treasurer of the Brooklyn East End Art Club.

"If women would pay more attention to their health we would have more happy wives, mothers and daughters, and if they would observe results they would find that the doctors' prescriptions do not perform the many cures they are given credit for.

"In consulting with my druggist he advised McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught, and so I took it and have every reason to thank him for a new life opened up to me with restored health, and it only took three months to cure me."

Wine of Cardui is a regulator of the menstrual functions and is a most astonishing tonic for women. It cures scanty, suppressed, too frequent, irregular and painful menstruation, falling of the womb, whites and flooding. It is helpful when approaching womanhood, during pregnancy, after childbirth and in change of life. It frequently brings a dear baby to homes that have been barren for years. All druggists have $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

WINE OF CARDUI

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the Whiskers

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the product of this long experience are best. They are sold by leading dealers. For catalogue No. 6, explaining points of interest to buyers, address the makers

International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn.

Take no substitute Remember 1847

Mixed Bathing to Be Allowed.

Mixed bathing will be permitted next year at the majority of German seaside resorts.

SHREWDNESS OF A LAWYER.

Quickly Perceived That the Witness Was Not Honest.

The lawyer who has an instinct in the weak point of a witness generally fights a winning game. A famous lawyer put certain questions to a witness which were answered with more or less hesitation. The witness was asked to repeat his statements, and then once more the same process was gone through.

Suddenly, without warning, the cross-examining counsel pointed his finger at the witness and in loud tones cried:

"Give me that paper in your waistcoat pocket."

Taken completely by surprise, the witness mechanically took a paper from the pocket indicated and handed it to the counsel.

There was profound stillness in the court as the lawyer slowly read, in his cool, calm voice, the exact words of the witness in regard to the statement, and called attention to the fact that they were in the handwriting of the lawyer on the other side. He then gathered up his papers with great deliberation, remarked that "there seemed to be no further need of his services," and left the court.

When asked to explain how he arrived at so shrewd a conclusion, the lawyer replied:

"A witness who has learned his evidence will not give it as if he had heard it merely. Besides, I noticed that when a word failed him his hand wandered mechanically to his waistcoat pocket."

IN THE ALLIGATOR PONDS.

Reptiles Collect in Great Numbers in the Swamps.

Alligator hunting used to be wanton slaughter; now there is a well-defined code of ethics for the sportsman. Ten years ago it would have been hard to overestimate the number of alligators in Florida. Since then the skin hunters have made such inroads upon them that they are now almost difficult to find in some localities. The home of the alligator is the Great Cypress swamp west of the Everglades. In the dry season the water recedes from great portions of this tract, leaving many small ponds in which alligators collect in great numbers.

I once set up my camera on the border of one of these ponds which was nearly circular in form, about 200 feet in diameter, and surrounded by dense vegetation, says a writer in Country Life in America. At first the reptiles disappeared, but after the [illegible] was adjusted, a peculiar nasal sound, like the cawing of a crow, imitated with closed nostrils, immediately dotted the surface with eager eyes and soon brought scores of 'gators into full view. One of the pictures then obtained shows seventy-three alligators.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Miss Susan B. Anthony Talks of Results Achieved.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, in an article in Collier's Weekly on the achievements of women, says: "The progress in education is so marked and so well understood as to need but little comment. When, in 1851, Mrs. Stanton, Lucy Stone and I made a demand that girls in the state of New York should be permitted an opportunity for a college education, there was not even a high school open to them in the whole United States. Oberlin, Ohio, was the only college they could enter, and there were no preparatory schools to fit them for that institution. At the present time they are admitted to all the state universities except those of Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, and to all the large universities of the Middle and Western states. The recent most unwarranted and retrogressive action of Chicago university in 'segregating' the women students shows that the battle is not entirely over, but the end is in sight. Miss Anthony says that there are now 3,500,000 women wage earners in this country, and that the occupations in which they engage are with a few exceptions the occupations of men. Miss Anthony says: "The laws, taken as a whole, are by no means exactly just to women, but there is a steady tendency toward justice and practically no retrogression."

Indian Summer.

There is a legend the Algonquins tell
Of power and splendor of the Great White One;
The God of Light he is, and of the Sun,
And in their strange lore hath no parallel.
He, on the summer, from his citadel,
Comes to the gates of his dominion,
And throws them open when the day's begun,
And shuts them in the evening. But a spell
Lays his puissance when the autumn haze
Spreads its dim-simmering silver on the rills,
Then to the mountain-tops he slowly wends
And idly drowsing on the dreamy hills,
Puffs his pipe, and as the smoke descends,
Behold our mellow Indian Summer plays!

—Lloyd Mifflin.

The theatrical managers have agreed among themselves to produce no plays during the year 1903 that they would hate to have seen by their daughters.

In Greater Gotham.

These professional gambling house keepers are bringing suit against officers of the law for trying to break up their nefarious business. Ye gods! What is this world coming to? Next thing you know a common thief, caught in the act of thieving, will sue the policeman for arresting him. There are lawyers here who will scramble for the honor of defending him.—New York Press.

IN PRAISE OF DAD.

Writer Thinks He Is of Some Importance Around the Home.

We happened in a home the other night and over the parlor mantel was the legend worked in letters of red: "What is home without a mother?" Across the room was another motto: "God bless our home."

Now, what is the matter with "God bless our dad?" He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg, grabs the dinner pail and wipes off the key in the dawn with his boots while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly hand-out for the butcher, the grocer, the milkman and the baker, and his little pile is badly worn before he has been home an hour. He stands off the bailiff and keeps the rent paid up.

If there is a noise during the night dad is kicked in the back and made to go downstairs to find the burglar and kill him. Mother darns the socks, but dad bought the socks in the first place and the needles and the yarn afterward. Mother does up the fruit; well, dad bought it all, and jars and sugar cost like the mischief.

Dad buys chickens for the Sunday dinner, carves them himself and draws the neck from the ruins after every one else is served. "What is home without a mother?" Yes; that is all right; but what is home without a father? Ten chances to one it is a boarding-house, father is under a slab and the landlady is a widow. Dad, here's to you; you've got your faults—you may have lots of 'em—but you're all right, and we will miss you when you're gone.—Stevens County Reveille.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.

Mr. Secondman's Strange Refusal to Make His Wife Happy.

"Warmed-up love," remarked Mr. Secondman, "is all right in a good many respects, but it has its disadvantages. For instance, my wife is a good, loyal woman, but things occur frequently in our private affairs that well might wound the sensitive nature of a trusting, affectionate man.

"Now, of course, I am glad that my wife thought a great deal of her first husband—in fact, I should judge from what she says that he was a wonderful, a remarkable man—but it hurts my pride to have her keep his photograph and her own side by side in the album. I didn't much care to have her celebrate her crystal wedding last autumn on the fifteenth anniversary of her first marriage. I felt melancholy for [illegible] months after she gave a [illegible] on her first husband. Indeed, I know he must have been a great, noble man, and she is certainly a true, loyal woman; but there are some things that I flatly refuse to do, no matter what my marriage vows were."

"Ah! does she forget and call you by her first husband's name?" inquired the sympathetic listener.

"Very often, of course; but I don't care for that. Her latest idea is to have me trim my whiskers just as her first husband did, wear an old suit of his clothes in the evenings, and talk through my nose. She says that would make her just the happiest wife in the world."

REED'S ONE BUSY DAY.

Incident Shows Democratic Nature of Great Statesman.

In some pleasant reminiscences of Thomas B. Reed, published in the Independent, the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, says: "Mr. Reed was very democratic in his tastes and unassuming in his habits. His beach cottage was one of the smallest and poorest in the group, and he seemed perfectly contented with it, and when you saw him on the beach in the days of his most autocratic power in Congress you would think him a prosperous and portly farmer from the most rural district, instead of America's most influential citizen. On one occasion some of my old parishioners were visiting me, when one lady, a clerk in a store, who had been in school with him years before, ventured to call on him, apologizing for intruding upon a busy man's time. 'Busy,' responded Mr. Reed, 'I never remember being busy in my life but once, and then I didn't have much to do.' He then went on to chat of old days with as much interest and cordiality as though he were talking with the mistress of the White House herself.

Wit on the Bench.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme court, Brooklyn, sometimes lightens the tedium of a trial with remarks brimful of good natured wit.

The other day a suit was brought before him for damages for assault. The plaintiff had been knocked down by the defendant and severely pommeled while he was prostrate. One of the witnesses was reluctant to answer the questions put to him and the court upheld him.

"Your honor does not seem to see the underlying principle in this case," expostulated the attorney for the plaintiff.

"It seems to me," replied the justice, "that the underlying principal in this case is your client, counselor."

General Samuel Thomas.

Gen. Samuel Thomas left a fortune of over $10,000,000 to be squabbled over. The good that men do live after them. Thomas was the hardest proposition after the almighty dollar that I ever knew. If he ever did any real good to his fellow mortals I should like to see the record of it. He never put a dollar anywhere that he did not calculate on getting $100 profit on the investment. Harold, cut loose with $5,000 a year, will attempt to break the will.—New York Press.

Sunny Bank Farm

BY

FLOYD LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

When I awoke next morning I heard the large raindrops pattering against the window, and on pushing aside the curtain I saw that the dark, heavy clouds betokened a dull, rainy day. Involuntarily, I thought of the old garret at home, where, on such occasions, we always resorted, "raising Cain generally," as Sally said; and when, with umbrella, blanket shawl, and overshoes, I started for school, I looked and felt forlorn indeed. Raining as it was, it did not prevent Mrs. Ross from coming out with the tablespread over her head to tell me that "though she never warn't an atom particular, and never meant to interfere with teachers, as she knew just what it was, she did hope I'd give Isick the seat, and not be partial to George Randall."

When I reached the school house I found George transferring his books to another part of the room, at the same time telling Isaac "he could have the disputed seat if he wanted it." With the right kind of training and influence Isaac would have been a fine boy, for there were in his disposition many noble traits of character, and when he saw how readily George gave up the seat, he refused to take it, saying "he didn't care where he sat—one place was as good as another."

That day was long and dreary enough. Not more than half the children were there, and I found it exceedingly tiresome and monotonous sitting in that hard, splint-bottomed chair, and telling Emma Fitch and Sophia Brown, for the hundredth time, that the round letter was "O" and the crooked one "S." The scholars, too, began to grow noisy, and to ask me scores of useless questions. Their lessons were half learned; and if I made a suggestion, I was quickly informed that their former teacher didn't do so. Before night homesickness began to creep over me, and had it not been for the mud I should probably have footed it to Sunny Bank. Just before school was out, a little boy cried to go home, and this was the one straw too many. Hastily dismissing the scholars, I turned toward the window, and my tears fell as fast as did the rain in the early morning.

"The schoolma'am's cryin', she is. I saw her," circulated rapidly among the children, who all rushed back to ascertain the truth for themselves.

"I should think she would cry," said one of the girls to her [illegible]. "You've got ugly enough to [illegible] cry; if you don't behave better [illegible] Jim Maxwell, I'll tell mother!"

After the delivery of this speech, the [illegible] group moved away, leaving me [illegible]; and sure am I there was never a [illegible] homesick child than was the one [illegible] with her head lying upon the desk, [illegible] there weeping in that low, dirty [illegible]ool room, on that dark, rainy afternoon. Where now was all the happiness I had promised myself in teaching? Alas! it was rapidly disappearing, and I was just making up my mind to brave the ridicule of Sunny Bank and give up my school at once, when a hand was laid very gently on my shoulder, and a voice partially familiar said:

"What's the matter, Rosa?"

So absorbed was I in my grief that I had not heard the sound of footsteps, and with a start of surprise I looked up and met the serene, handsome eyes of Doctor Clayton. He had been to visit a patient, and was on his way home when, seeing the door ajar, he had come in, hoping to find me there; "but I did not expect this," he continued, pointing to the tears on my cheek. "What is the matter? Don't the scholars behave well, or are you homesick?"

At this question I began to cry so violently that the doctor, after exhausting all his powers of persuasion, finally laid his hand soothingly on my rough, tangled curls ere I could be induced to stop. Then, when I told him how disappointed I was, how I wished I had never tried to teach, and how I meant to give it up, he talked to me so kindly, so brotherlike, still keeping his hand on my shoulder, where it had fallen when I lifted up my head, that I grew very calm, thinking I could stay in that gloomy room forever if he were only there! He was, as I have said before, very handsome, and his manner was so very fascinating and his treatment of me so much like what I fancied Charlie's would be, were he a grown-up man and I a little girl, that I began to like him very, very much, thinking then that my feeling for him was such as a child would entertain for a father, for I had heard that he was twenty-seven, and between that and thirteen there was, in my estimation, an impassable gulf.

"I wish I had my buggy here," he said at last, "for then I could carry you home. You'll wet your feet, and you ought not to walk. Suppose you ride in my lap; but no," he added, quickly, "you'd better not, for Mrs. Thompson and Mother Ross would make it a neighborhood talk."

There was a wicked look in his eye as he said this, and I secretly wondered if he entertained the same opinion of Dell that he evidently did of her sister. At length, shaking my hand, he bid me good-bye, telling me that the examining committee had placed me and my school in his charge, and that he should probably visit me officially on Thursday of the following week. Like a very foolish child, I watched him until a turn in the road hid him from view, and then, with a feeling I could not analyze, I started for my boarding place, thinking that if I gave up my school I should wait until after Thursday.

At the doorway, with her sleeves rolled up above her elbows, and her hair, as she herself said, "at sixes and sevens," was Mrs. Ross, who, after informing me that "it had been a despit rainy day," asked "if I knew whether Doctor Clayton had been to Captain Thompson's?"

There was no reason why I should blush at this question, but I did, though my sunbonnet fortunately concealed the fact from my interrogator, who, without waiting for an answer, continued:

"He drove past here about fifteen minutes ago, and I guess he's been sparkin' Dell."

It must have been an evil spirit surely which prompted my reply that "he had been at the school house with me."

"How you talk! Isick never said a word about it!" was Mrs. Ross' exclamation, the blank expression of her face growing still more blank when I told her that he did not come until the scholars were gone.

"You two been there all sole alone since four o'clock? I'll give up now! I hope Dell Thompson won't find it out, for she's awful slanderous; but," she added, coming to the gate and speaking in a whisper, "I'm blad on't, and mebby she'll draw in her horns if she finds that some of the 'under crust,' as she calls 'em, can be noticed by Doctor Clayton as well as herself."

Equivocal as this compliment was, it gratified me; and from that moment I felt a spirit of rivalry toward Dell Thompson. Still I did not wish her to know of Doctor Clayton's call, and so I said to Mrs. Ross, who replied:

"You needn't be an atom afeard o' my talkin'. I know too well what 'tis to be a schoolmarm and have the hull deestrict peekin' at you. So if you've anything you want kept, I'm the one; for I can be still as the grave. Did the doctor say anything about Dell? But he didn't, I know, and 'tain't likely he said anything about anybody."

I replied that he talked with me about my school, and then as I heard the clock strike six, I walked along. Looking back, as I entered Mr. Randall's gate, I saw Mrs. Ross' old plaid shawl and brown bonnet disappearing over the hill as fast as her feet could take them, but I had no suspicion that her destination was Captain Thompson's. I did not know the world then as well as I do now, and when the next morning I met Dell Thompson, who stared at me insolently, while a haughty sneer curled her lip, I had no idea that she was jealous of me, little Rosa Lee, whose heart was lighter, and whose task seemed far easier on account of Doctor Clayton's past and promised visit.

Saturday night came at last, and very joyfully I started home on foot, feeling not at all burdened with the compliments of my patrons or the esteem of my pupils. Oh, what a shout was raised at the shortness of my three weeks as I entered our sitting room! All laughed at me except my mother. She was not disappointed, and when I drew Carrie's little rocking chair to her side, and told her how hard my head was aching, she laid her soft hand caressingly upon my brow, and gently smoothing my short curls, bathed my forehead in camphor until the pain was gone. Had there been no one present but our own family, I should probably have cried; but owing to some untoward circumstance, Aunt Sally Wright was there visiting that afternoon, and as a teacher I felt obliged to maintain my dignity before her prying eyes. Almost her first salutation to me was:

"Waal, Rosa, so you've grown old since you left home?"

"I don't understand what you mean," I answered.

"Why, I mean," said she, "that somebody told me that Mrs. Green told them, that Major Pond's wife told her, that Mary Downes said that Nancy Rice heard Miss Cap'n Thompson say that you told Doctor Clayton you was sixteen!"

I knew that the subject of my age had not come up between me and the doctor, but it was useless to deny a story so well authenticated, so I said nothing, and Aunt Sally continued: "They do say you thrash 'em round about right," while mother asked "who Doctor Clayton was."

"Why, he's a young pill peddler, who's taken a shine to Rosa, and stayed with her alone in the school house until pitch dark," said Aunt Sally, her little green eyes twinkling with the immense satisfaction she felt.

By this I knew that she had Pine Hill as well as Sunny Bank upon her hands, and, indeed, 'twas strange how much Aunt Sally did manage to attend to at once; for, besides keeping her son's wife continually fretted, and her daughter constantly quarreling with her husband, by her foolish interference, there was scarcely a thing transpired in the neighborhood in which she did not have a part.

The next day was the Sabbath, and if at church I did now and then cast a furtive glance at the congregation, to see if they were looking at me because I was a "schoolma'am," it was a childish vanity which I have long since forgiven. Among the audience was our minister's young bride, and when, after church, he introduced her to me, saying, "This is Rosa, who, I told you, was only thirteen, and teaching school," I felt quite reconciled to my lot, and thought that after all it was an honor to be a teacher.

CHAPTER VI.

Very slowly passed the days of my second week, for my mind was constantly dwelling upon the important Thursday, which came at last, and, with more than usual care, I dressed myself for school, sporting a pale blue-and-white muslin, which mother said I must wear only on great occasions. I at noon went down to a clear spring in the woods, and there gave a few smoothing touches to my toilet. On my return to the school house I requested one of the larger girls to sweep the floor as clean as she possibly could, while two or three of the boys were sent after some green boughs to hang over the windows.

"I'll bet we are going to have company; I thought so this morning when I see the schoolma'am all dressed up," whispered one to another.

In a few minutes the fact that Doctor Clayton was coming was known both indoors and out, and when I saw how fast John Thompson took himself home after learning the news, I involuntarily felt as if some evil were impending—a presentiment which proved correct, for not long after school commenced there came a gentle rap at the outer door, which caused a great straightening up among the scholars, and brought me instantly to my feet, for I supposed, of course, he had come. What, then, was my surprise when, instead of him, I met a haughty looking young lady, who, frowning majestically upon me, introduced herself as "Miss Thompson," saying she had come to visit the school.

I had never before had so good a view of her, and now, when I saw how dignified she appeared, and that there really was in her manner something elegant and refined, I not only felt myself greatly her inferior, but I fancied that Doctor Clayton would also observe the difference between us when he saw us together. After offering her the seat of honor—the splint-bottomed chair—I proceeded with my duties as composedly as possible. When I cast a wistful glance over the long hill, she said: "You seem to be constantly on the lookout. Are you expecting any one?"

Involuntarily my eyes sought hers, but I quailed beneath their quizzical expression, and scarcely knowing what I said, replied, "No, ma'am," repenting the falsehood the moment it was uttered, and half resolving to confess the truth, when she rejoined, "Oh, I thought you were," while at the same moment a little girl, who had been asleep, rolled from her seat, bumping her head, and raising such an outcry that for a time I forgot what I had said, and when it again recurred to me I thought it was too late to rectify it. Slowly the afternoon dragged on, but it brought no Doctor Clayton; and when, at a quarter of four, I called up my class of Abecedarians to read, what with the lie and the disappointment, my heart was so full that I could not force back all the tears which struggled so fiercely for egress; and when it came Willie Randall's turn to read, two or three large drops fell upon his chubby hand, and, looking in my face, he called out in a loud, distinct voice, "You're cryin', you be!"

This, of course, brought a laugh from all the scholars, in which I was fain to join, although I felt greatly chagrined that I should have betrayed so much weakness before Dell Thompson, who, in referring to it when school was out, said "she supposed I wanted to see my mother—or somebody!"

That night Mrs. Ross called at Mrs. Randall's, and after sitting awhile, asked me "to walk a little piece with her." I saw there was something on her mind, and conjecturing that it might have some connection with me, I obeyed willingly. Twitching my sleeve when we were outside the gate, Mrs. Ross asked if "it were true that I cried because Doctor Clayton didn't come as he promised."

"Why, what do you mean?" I said. To which she replied by telling me that she just ran into Cap'n Thompson's a minute or two, when, who should she find there but Doctor Clayton, and when Dell told him she'd been to visit the school, he said, "Ah, indeed; I was intending to do so myself this afternoon, but I was necessarily detained by a very sick patient."

"That explains why she cried so," said Dell, and then," continued Mrs. Ross, "she went on to tell him how you looked out of the winder, and when she asked you if you expected anybody, you said 'No,' and then at last you cried right out in the school."

"The mean thing!" I exclaimed. "Did she tell Doctor Clayton that?"

"Yes, she did," answered Mrs. Ross; "and it made my blood bile to hear her go on makin' fun of you—that is, kinder makin' fun. The doctor laughed, and said it was too bad to disappoint you if it affected you like that, but he couldn't help it."

I hardly knew at which I was most indignant, Doctor Clayton or Dell, and when I laid my aching head on my pillow, my last thoughts were that "if Doctor Clayton ever did come to the school I'd let him know I didn't care for him—he might have Dell Thompson and welcome!"

I changed my mind, however, when, early the next afternoon, the gentleman himself appeared to vindicate his cause, saying he was sorry that he could not have kept his appointment, adding, as he finally relinquished my hand, "You had company, though, I believe; and so, on the whole, I am glad I was detained, for I had rather visit you alone."

Much as I now esteem Doctor Clayton, I do not hesitate to say that he was then a male flirt, a species of mankind which I detest. He was the handsomest, most agreeable man I had ever seen, and by some strange fascination, he possessed the power of swaying me at his will. This he well knew, and hence the wrong he committed by working upon my feelings. Never passed hours more agreeably to me than did those of that afternoon. And I even forgot that I was to go home that night, and that in all probability father would come for me as soon as school was out, thus preventing the quiet talk alone with Doctor Clayton, which I so much desired; so when, about four o'clock, I saw the head of old Sorrel appearing over the hill, my emotions were not particularly pleasant, and I wished I had not been so foolish as to insist upon going home every week. The driver, however, proved to be Charlie, and this in a measure consoled me, for he, I knew, was good at taking hints, and would wait for me as long as I desired; so I welcomed him with a tolerably good grace, introducing him to Doctor Clayton, who addressed him as Mr. Lee, thereby winning his friendship at once and forever.

When school was out and the scholars gone, I commenced making preparations for my departure, shutting down the windows and piling away books slowly and deliberately, while Charlie, who seemed in no hurry, amused himself by whipping at the thistle-tops which grew near the door. At last Doctor Clayton, turning to him, said, "And so you have come to carry your sister home, when I was promising myself that pleasure?"

Charlie glanced at my face, and its expression, doubtless, prompted his answer: "You can do so now, if you choose, for I like to ride alone."

Of course I disclaimed against such an arrangement, but my objections were overruled, and almost before I knew what I was doing, I found myself seated in Doctor Clayton's covered buggy, with him at my side. Telling Charlie "not to be surprised if he did not see us until sunset," he drove off in a different direction from Sunny Bank, remarking to me that "it was a fine afternoon for riding, and he meant to enjoy it."

I hardly know whether he had any object in passing Captain Thompson's; but he certainly did so, bowing graciously and showing his white teeth to Dell, who, from a window, looked haughtily down upon me. The sight of her naturally led him to speak of her, and much to my surprise, he asked me how I liked her. I could not answer truthfully and say "very well;" so I replied that "I hardly knew her. She was very fine-looking, and I presumed she was very intelligent and accomplished."

"You are a good-hearted little girl, Rosa," said he, "to speak thus of her. Do you suppose she would do the same by you if asked a similar question?"

"Oh, no," I answered, eagerly; "she couldn't say I was fine-looking. Nobody ever said that."

"If I should tell you that I think you better looking than Dell Thompson, what would you say?" he asked, looking under my bonnet, while, with glowing cheeks, I turned my head away, and replied, "I am sure you would not mean it. I know I am ugly; but I do not care so much about it now as I used to."

(To be continued.)

HAND OF MONEY HANDLER.

Velvety Fingers Not Common Among Men in His Line of Business.

"Look at my hands," said a man as he drifted into the office of a well-known business man, and as he said it he stretched his fingers out to their full length, exposing the palms of his hands. The insides of his hands were very rough. That was exactly what he wanted to call attention to.

"Do you see these crusty formations," he continued, "these corns and bunions and knots and other things of that sort? Look at 'em." He still held his hands open for inspection. "Do you know where I got 'em?" he asked. "Splittin' wood," answered the man. "Not much," said the fellow with rusty hands. "Maulin' rails," ventured the man again. "Nope," was the short reply of the man with the heavy hands. "Pullin' a cross-cut saw," suggested the man as a last resort, but he was wrong again. "Well, how on earth did you get 'em, then?" he asked with a show of impatience. "Handlin' money," was the man's reply, and he smiled at the look of disgust and incredulity which spread over the face of the man he was talking to. "Yes, sir; I got all these corns and bunions and knots and other rough things which you see on my hands by handling money. You see, I work for a traction company and have to handle and sort all the money of the company. A great deal of the money is in small denominations and we handle it in bags and packages of various sizes. There is so much of it that a fellow's hands soon become hard on the inside and gradually grow into the knotty condition which you find mine in at this time. You can bet that handling money is not the soft and velvety business it is generally supposed to be. The association of soft white hands with the business of handling money is dead wrong, and if any man doubts what I say about it I simply ask him to step up and take a look at my hands."

And the money handler with the rough hands blew out as suddenly as he had blown in.—Boston Post.

LEGACY IN CIGAR BOX.

Twenty Years After Death of Legatee's Uncle It Is Discovered.

Ten $20 gold pieces, glued to the bottom of a cigar box, formed the legacy left to Robert C. Herron of 1612 Arch street, Philadelphia, by an uncle more than twenty years ago, but which only reached Herron last week.

During all the years the treasure lay undiscovered in a drawer of an old desk and the Herron family were convinced that, though remembering all his other relatives, the uncle had forgotten his nephew. A few days ago, however, some one chanced to open the cigar box while rummaging through the desk, and the nephew received his portion of his uncle's fortune.

Herron's uncle lived at Southbridge, Mass., and at his death, twenty years ago, left a property, which he in his will divided as equally as possible among his nieces and nephews. Much to the surprise of the family, Robert, who had always been a favorite with the old man, was entirely ignored. It now appears that the uncle had wished to be particularly liberal to him and had put away his share in gold, which was very scarce at that time. Afraid to trust it to the banks, he glued the coins to the bottom of the cigar box, putting in a note saying that this was to be Robert's share of his fortune.

It was in this strange form, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that Herron, after twenty years, received his legacy.

An Egg of the Great Auk.

Recently at an auction sale in London which was judiciously advertised, an egg of the great auk was put up which after some lively bidding was knocked down for $1,260. That is said to be a very good price. But auk eggs have been sold in London for as much as $1,500. The reason for these enormous prices is naturally to be found in the scarcity of the egg. The bird is extinct, and not over seventy of its eggs are in existence.

Electricity in Dentistry.

Electricity is taking the place of gas and ether in dental extraction. The current, which is of the form called high frequency, is applied to the jaw where the operator desires to render it insensible by means of a heat apparatus, and the patient feels nothing more than a slight heating of the affected part. This method is much safer than gas, cocaine and other anesthetics.

Economy of Railways.

The United States has 200,000 miles of railways upon which there are 548 employes for each 100 miles. The cost of operating these roads with steam power is $502,600,000 a year, but to carry on the same amount of work with men and horses would cost the country $11,308,500,000.

Lazy.

"Perkasie is a very lazy man," said Triplett to Twynn.

"Is he?"

"Yes; he won't even let his friends work him."—Detroit Free Press.

When a boy owns a stray dog, he says he picked it up on the streets a few days after a dog show left town.

Words of Washington.



The battlefield should be the last resource, the dernier ressort of nations.

There is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

It is among the evils, and perhaps not the smallest, of democratical governments, that the people must feel before they can see. When this happens, they are aroused to action; hence it is that those kinds of government are so slow.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, and cultivate peace and harmony with all.

Fully apprised of the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty, and law, I shall only lament my want of abilities to make it still more extensive.

Lenity will operate with greater force, in some instances, than rigor; it is, therefore, my first wish to have my whole conduct distinguished by it.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State; let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

Retaliation is certainly just, and sometimes necessary, even where attended with the severest penalties; but when the evils which may be and must result from it exceed those intended to be redressed, prudence and policy require that it should be avoided.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert those pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.

TRIBUTES TO WASHINGTON.

Esteem and Affection Shown the Father of His Country.

"Born upon our soil—of parents also born upon it—never for a moment having had sight of the old world—instructed according to the modes of his time, only in the spare, plain, but wholesome elementary knowledge which our institutions provide for the children of the people—growing up beneath and penetrated by the genuine influences of American society—living from infancy to manhood and age amidst our expanding, but not luxurious civilization—partaking in our great destiny of labor, our long contest with unreclaimed nature and uncivilized man—our agony of glory, the war of independence—our great victory of peace, the formation of the Union, and the establishment of the constitution—he is all, all our own. Washington is ours."

The foregoing was written by Daniel Webster in regard to the Father of His Country, the anniversary of whose birth is an occasion that is ever freshly remembered by American hearts. "He was the first man of the time in which he grew," wrote Rufus Choate. "His memory is first and most sacred in our love; and ever, hereafter, till the last drop of blood shall freeze in the last American heart, his name shall be a spell of power and might. There is one personal, one vast felicity which no man can share with him. It was the daily beauty and towering and matchless glory of his life which enabled him to create his country, and at the same time secure an undying love and regard from the whole American people. Undoubtedly there were brave and wise and good men before his day in every colony. But the American nation, as a nation, I do not reckon to have begun before 1774, and the first love of that young America was Washington. The first word she lisped was his name. Her earliest breath spoke it. It is still her proud ejaculation. It will be the last gasp of her expiring life. About and around him we call up no dissentient, discordant and dissatisfied elements, no sectional prejudice or bias, no party, no creed, no dogma of politics. None of these shall assail him. Yes, when the storm of battle grows darkest and rages highest, the memory of Washington shall nerve every American arm and cheer every American heart. It shall rekindle that Promethean fire, that sublime flame of patriotism, that devoted love of country which his words have commended, which his example has consecrated."

The story of George Washington's life is an old one, but the salient facts will bear repeating. He was born at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1732, lived from 1735 to 1789 at what is now Mount Vernon, and when he was 7 years old he was taken to an estate on the Rappahannock, almost opposite Fredericksburg. The father was one of the prosperous planters of Virginia, able to give his children what education the times could afford. The first teacher of George is reputed to have been a convict, whom his father bought for the purpose. All of Washington's schooling ended before he was 16. His long and brilliant career as a soldier and statesman has given to history some of its most interesting pages.

"It was strange," wrote Thackeray, "that in a savage forest of Pennsylvania a young Virginia officer should fire a shot, and waken up a war that was to last for sixty years, which was to cover his own country and pass into Europe, to cost France her American colonies, to sever ours from us and create the great western republic; to rage over the old world when extinguished in the new; and, of all the myriads engaged in the vast contest, to leave the prize of the greatest fame with him who struck the first blow."

As to the esteem and affection in which the name and character of Washington were held one cannot do better than quote Lafayette, who wrote from France as follows:

"Were you but such a man as Julius Cæsar, or the King of Prussia, I should almost be sorry for you at the end of the great tragedy where you are acting such a part. But, with my dear general, I rejoice at the blessings of a peace when our noble ends have been secured. Remember our Valley Forge times; and, from a recollection of past dangers and labors, we shall be still more pleased at our present comfortable situation. I cannot but envy the happiness of my grandchildren, when they will be about celebrating and worshiping your name. To have one of their ancestors among your soldiers to know he had the good fortune to be the friend of your heart, will be the eternal honor in which they shall glory."

The poet Shelley, aboard an American ship, drinking to the health of Washington and the prosperity of the American commonwealth, remarked: "As a warrior and statesman he was righteous in all he did, unlike all who lived before or since; he never used his power but for the benefit of his fellow creatures."

Ontario's Rude Awakening.

In ten years' time there will not be in old Ontario, any firewood to sell, and while some farmers will have enough wood for their own use, most of them will be compelled to burn coal. In the southern part of Ontario County, about 90 per cent of the farmers are using coal, and 60 per cent of them have no wood on their lands. In other long-settled districts the condition is pretty much the same. The bush was the enemy of the pioneer, and his sons and grandsons have kept up the feud, although the pioneer is long dead, and the bush long ago whipped into submission.

The country needs trees, however, quite aside from its need for stove wood. The streams of the province are shrinking visibly, and the climate is undergoing change, because of the disappearance of the trees with which nature clothed the country.

Fair Warning.

The voice at the telephone was a roar.

"Hello, central!"

"Hello!" replied the soft voice.

"Give me Main 99,999. And say, central, he's the agent of this flat I'm living in. I'm going to ask him what's the reason we don't get any steam heat. Please take your ear away from the 'phone while I am talking to him."

Thought and deed are the passports to enduring fame.—Skobeloff.

BEAUTY AND PURITY

Ancient and Modern Ideas on the Subject. Time and Disease the Effacing Agents of Beauty. What Has Science Done to Restore the Lily and the Rose?

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny, Plato a privilege of nature, Theocritus a delightful prejudice, Theophrastus a silent cheat, Carneades a solitary kingdom, Homer a glorious gift of nature, Ovid a favor of the gods. Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world, and yet none of these distinguished authorities has left us even a hint of how beauty is to be perpetuated, or the ravages of age and disease defied. Time soon blends the lily and the rose into the pallor of age, disease dots the fair face with cutaneous disfigurations and crimsons the Roman nose with unsightly flushes, moth, if not rust, corrupts the glory of eyes, teeth, and lips yet beautiful by defacing the complexion, and fills the sensitive soul with agony unspeakable.

If such be the unhappy condition of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the feelings of those in whom torturing humors have for years run riot, covering the skin with scales and sores and charging the blood with poisonous elements to become a part of the system until death? It is vain to attempt to portray such suffering. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The blood and fluids seem to be impregnated with a fiery element which, when discharged through the pores upon the surface of the body, inflames and burns until, in his efforts for relief, the patient tears the skin with his nails, and not until the blood flows does sufficient relief come to cause him to desist.

Thus do complexional defects merge into torturing disease, and piqued vanity give place to real suffering. A little wart on the nose or cheek grows to the all-devouring lupus, a patch of tetter on the palm of the hand or on the limbs suddenly envelops the body in its fiery embrace, a bruise on the leg expands into a gnawing ulcer, which reaches out its fangs to the sufferer's heart in every paroxysm of pain, a small kernel in the neck multiplies into a dozen, which eat away the vitality, great pearl-like scales grow from little rash-like inflammations in such abundance as to pass credulity; and so on may we depict the sufferings to which poor human nature is subject, all of which involve great mental distress because of personal disfigurations.

If there were not another external disease known, eczema alone would be a sufficient infliction on mankind. It pervades all classes, and descends impartially through generations. While some are constantly enveloped in it, others have it confined to small patches in the ears, on the scalp, on the breast, on the palms of the hands, on the limbs, etc., but everywhere its distinctive feature is a small watery blister, which discharges an acrid fluid, causing heat, inflammation, and intense itching. Ring-worm, tetter, scalled head, dandruff, belong to this scaly and itching order of diseases. Psoriasis, our modern leprosy, with its mother-of-pearl scale, situated on a reddened base, which bleeds upon the removal of the scale, is to be dreaded and avoided, as of old. Impetigo, barber's itch, erysipelas, and a score of minor disorders make up in part the catalogue of external diseases of the skin. Thus far we have made no allusion to those afflictions which are manifestly impurities of the blood, viz.: swelling of the glands of the throat, ulcers on the neck and limbs, tumors, abscesses, and mercurial poisons, with loss of hair, because the whole list can be comprehended in the one word scrofula.

It is in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors and affections of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate and sensitive, they present to young and old the most successful curative of modern times. This will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of blood and skin humors but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The Cuticura treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. The remedies constituting the Cuticura system will repay an individual scrutiny of their remarkable properties.

Cuticura Soap contains in a modified form the medicinal properties of Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest and sweetest of emollients, combined with the most delicate and refreshing of flower odors. It purifies and invigorates the pores of the skin, and imparts activity to the oil glands and tubes, thus furnishing an outlet for unwholesome matter, which if retained would cause pimples, blackheads, rashes, oily, mothy skin, and other complexional disfigurations, as well as scalp affections and irritations, falling hair, and baby rashes. Its gentle and continuous action on the natural lubricators of the skin keeps the latter transparent, soft, flexible, and healthy. Hence its constant use, assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, realizes the fairest complexion, the softest, whitest hands, and the most luxuriant, glossy hair within the domain of the most advanced scientific knowledge to supply.

Cuticura Ointment is the most successful external curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a full dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing, and healing the most distressing of infantile humors, and preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet of all ages, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, and hands far more effectually, agreeably, and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients, while free from every ingredient of a doubtful or dangerous character. Its "One Night Treatment of the Hands," or "Single Treatment of the Hair," or use after athletics, cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Of all remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids, none approaches in specific medical action Cuticura Resolvent. It neutralizes and resolves away (hence its name) scrofulous, inherited, and other humors in the blood, which give rise to swellings of the glands, pains in the bones, and torturing, disfiguring eruptions of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair.

Cuticura Resolvent extends its purifying influence by means of the pores to the surface of the skin, allaying irritation, inflammation, itching, and burning, and soothing and healing. Hence its success in the treatment of distressing humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, which fail to be permanently cured by external remedies alone.

The grandest testimonial that can be offered Cuticura remedies is their world-wide sale, due to the personal recommendations of those who have used them. It is difficult to realize the mighty growth of the business done under this name. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered the world.

To the test of popular judgment all things mundane must finally come. The civilized world has rendered its verdict in favor of Cuticura.

As miles test the horse, so years test a remedy.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

Buy it now. has been curing everything that a good, honest penetrating liniment can cure for the past 60 years.

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Direct from the Wholesaler and Save Middlemen's Profit —from 20 to 35 per cent.

A Full Line of First-Class Plumbing Supplies of Every Description always carried in stock for prompt shipment.

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GREEN RAPE costs 25 cents per TON!

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, etc.

Will be worth $100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Bromus, Peanut, Spelts, Macaroni wheat for arid, hot soils, 63 bus. per acre, 20th Century Oats, 250 bus. per acre and Teosinte, Yields 100 tons Green Fodder per acre.

Forthis Notice and 10c. we mail big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth $10 to get a start.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

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Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO

The house that tells the truth.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Vigorous vitality is conspicuous in trade and industry, despite the handicap of overstrained and lamentably inadequate facilities for transportation. Concentrated efforts to reduce the congestion at a few favored points apparently intensified the blockades elsewhere, and inclement weather added a new disturbing factor to an already complicated situation. Every possible method is being adopted to improve conditions, enormous sums are appropriated for extensions, yet accidents and losses are frequent." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

Transatlantic vessels failed to leave on schedule time, and many manufacturing plants are closed in part or wholly. Labor disputes are more numerous, although not prevalent to any extent in the leading industries. As the season advances there is notable activity in building trades, with the customary acceleration of inquiry for materials. Retail dealings in most staples are fully sustained, especially of seasonable wearing apparel, but distribution at many points has suffered through weather conditions. Wholesale and jobbing trade is steadily improving, although deliveries cannot be guaranteed. Foreign commerce is keeping pace with domestic trade. Railway earnings during January were 8.0 per cent larger than last year and 17.7 per cent in excess of 1901.

Bradstreet's Grain Figures.

Bradstreet's weekly report on grain says:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Feb. 5 aggregate 3,005,016 bushels, against 4,420,065 last week, 4,800,457 in this week a year ago and 4,007,813 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 152,565,538 bushels, against 170,146,643 last season and 120,823,450 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 2,400,316 bushels, against 2,045,999 last week, 169,145 a year ago and 4,171,440 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 22,801,016 bushels, against 23,031,130 last season, and 119,566,704 in 1901.

Chicago. Australia is still buying wheat on the Pacific coast, and stocks there having been reduced to a low point has extended inquiry into the Canadian Northwest. This legitimate demand remains one of the strongest features. Flour demand in general is good and much wheat is being consumed.

The two uncertain factors in the speculative mind are the Argentine shipments and the attitude of the big Chicago houses. In the first week of important shipments Argentine sent out 1,080,000 bushels of wheat and in the second week 1,200,000. Unless the movement grows heavier than this it is not likely to affect speculative sentiment materially. Our own country is behind in exports so far, having sent out since July 1 152,565,538 bushels of wheat, compared with 170,146,643 bushels in the previous year.

In the stock market the new developments of the week were mainly favorable, but they failed to stimulate activity. The listlessness of the market and lack of speculative interest on the part of the public is in sharp contrast to the commercial and industrial prosperity of the country. While the many who have expected a bull market in stocks have been disappointed, the comparative quiet that has ruled for a time has directed interest more towards the channels of trade and manufacture. Many have had time better to understand the wonderful development west of the Mississippi, where a larger amount of capital is being invested in legitimate enterprises than ever before. The result of it all has been a healthy reaction, a falling away from the feverish excitement of a period of advancing prices in stocks, and a turning more to the examination of the fundamental factors on which prosperity is based, and to which values in the long run inevitably adjust themselves.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.00; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $7.17; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.50; prairie, $6.00 to $11.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 40c to 47c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $6.75; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 38c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.25; hogs, $3.50 to $6.80; sheep, $2.50 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $4.75; hogs, $4.00 to $7.00; sheep, $3.50 to $4.20; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 58c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.75; hogs, $3.00 to $6.70; sheep, $2.50 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 3 white, 39c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 63c to 64c; pork, mess, $10.35.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; clover seed, prime, $7.02.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.25; hogs, fair to prime, $4.00 to $7.25; sheep, fair to choice, $3.25 to $4.75; lambs, common to choice, $4.00 to $6.85.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.45; hogs, $3.00 to $6.00; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2 white, 42c to 43c; butter, creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, western, 14c to 15c.

A VENERABLE PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na Is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

The Oldest Man in America Attributes His Long Life and Good Health to Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Texas, has attained the great age of 114 years. He is an ardent friend of Peruna and speaks of it in the following terms. Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments due directly to the effects of the climate.

"I RELY UPON PE-RU-NA FOR ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES."

"For 114 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases. For the last ten or fifteen years I have been reading Dr. Hartman's books and have learned from them one thing in particular: That these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. *It has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme old age to this remedy.*

"It exactly meets all my requirements. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be especially valuable to old people, although I have no doubt it is just as good for the young."—Isaac Brock.

A New Man at 79.

Major Frank O'Mahoney, West Side, Hannibal, Mo., writes:

"I am professionally a newspaper correspondent, now 79 years old. I have watched the growing power of the Peruna plant from its incipiency in the little log cabin, through its gradations of success up to its present establishment in Columbus, Ohio, and I conclude that merit brings its full reward.

"Up to a few years ago I felt no need to test its medicinal potency, but lately when my system needed it, your Peruna relieved me of many catarrhal troubles. Some two years ago I weighed 210 pounds, but fell away down to 168 pounds, and besides loss of flesh I was subject to stomach troubles, indigestion, loss of appetite, insomnia, night sweats, and a foreboding of getting my entire system out of order. During some months I gave Peruna a fair trial, and it rejuvenated my whole system. I feel thankful therefor, for although 79 years old I feel like a young man."—Major Frank O'Mahoney.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a lifelong stand-by with old and young.

Mr. Samuel Saunders of Blythedale, Mo., writes: "My disease was catarrh of the urethra and bladder. I got a bottle of Pe-ru-na and began taking it, and in a few days I was relieved and could sleep and rest all night. I think that Pe-ru-na is a valuable remedy. I had tried other very highly recommended medicines, but they did me no good. My physician told me that I could not expect to be cured of my trouble, as I was getting to be an old man (67 years). I feel very thankful for what Pe-ru-na has done for me."

In a later letter Mr. Saunders says: "I am still of the same mind with regard to your Pe-ru-na medicine."



Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, of Utica, N. Y., writes:

"In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much affected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with severe rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peruna, and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now when 88 years old can say it has invigorated my whole system. I cannot but think, dear Doctor, that you must feel very thankful to the all loving Father that you have been permitted to live, and by your skill be such a blessing as you have been to suffering humanity."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

Mrs. F. E. Little, Tolona, Ill., writes: "I can recommend Peruna as a good medicine for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I have been troubled severely with it for over a year, and also a cough. Now my cough is all gone, and all the distressing symptoms of catarrh of the stomach and bowels have disappeared. I will recommend it to all as a rare remedy. I am so well I am contemplating a trip to Yellow Stone Park this coming season. How is that for one 71 years old?"

A TRAVELER AT SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE

In a later letter she says: "I am only too thankful to you for your kind advice and for the good health that I am enjoying wholly from the use of your Peruna. Have been out to the Yellow Stone National Park and many other places of the West, and shall always thank you for your generosity."—Mrs. F. E. Little.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Made for the Day.

If the fears of librarians are realized, the Congressional Library has thousand of volumes of newspapers which are destined to comparatively short lives. These are publications for which paper made of wood pulp is used. The old paper, made of linen rags, is practically indestructible. But with paper made of wood pulp the case is different. The files of newspapers at the library that are but fifteen or twenty years old show the effect of time in the condition of the paper. Readers who consult these newspapers are painfully aware how careful they have to be in order not to tear the pages as they turn them. Light and air are the destructive elements that are playing havoc with the wood pulp sheets. It is believed by men who have made this matter a specialty that within fifty years the newspaper files of the present day cannot be accessible to the public without great restrictions on account of their fragile condition.

Bad Backs.



Bad backs are found in every household. A bad back is a back that's lame, weak or aching. Most backache pains come from kidney derangements and should be promptly attended to.

Reach the cause of backache by relieving the kidneys and curing their ills. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only and cure the dangers of urinary and bladder disorders, from common inflammation to Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

Case No. 40,321.—Mr. W. H. Hammer, well-known builder, residing at 125 N. Hinde street, Washington C. H., Ohio, says: "I am glad to indorse a remedy which possesses such inestimable value as Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me of inflammation of the bladder which had caused me much annoyance and anxiety because of the frequency and severity of the attacks. I have advised others to take Doan's Kidney Pills and I know they will not be disappointed in the results."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Hammer will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Hard on the Worms.

Mother—How are you getting on, Neddy? Have you had any sport?

Boy—Well, ma, we haven't caught any fish, but we've drowned several worms.—Punch.

Lacked the Price.

"I understand that Guzzler has quit drinking."

"Gold cure?"

"No; lack of gold."

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Tuner—Your daughter left word that I should call and repair the piano.

Mr. Binks—What's wrong with it?

Tuner—She says three strings are broken.

Mr. Binks (confidentially)—Look here, here's five shillings for yourself. Break the rest of 'em.—Tit-Bits.

The Fast Eastern Express

of the Michigan Central, leaving Chicago 3 p. m. daily, now arrives Buffalo 7:30 a. m., and New York 8:45 p. m., and runs via Niagara Falls. O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Natural Luck.

"Whew!" panted the hare, "I never expected to get away from those dogs. I tell you, I'm lucky."

"Of course you are," replied the fox, "and it's all due to those rabbits' feet you carry around with you."—Philadelphia Press.

Perfectly simple and simply perfect is dyeing with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

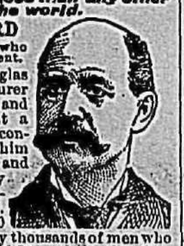
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$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

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will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.



Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money.

Notice Increase in Business: 1899 Sales: $2,203,852,31; 1902 Sales: $5,024,340,00. A gain of $2,820,456.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c extra. Illus. Catalog free.

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SCAR REMOVER! Why wear scars, proud flesh or vaccination marks? Try our Wonderful Oil and be over-joyed. Postpaid, $1.25 vial. Address WONDER SCAR REMOVER CO., Norwich, Conn.

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It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
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WESTERN CANADA
Grain Growing. Mixed Farming.

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE REASON WHY

more wheat is grown in Western Canada in a few short months, is because vegetation grows in proportion to the sunlight. Therefore 62 pounds per bushel is a standard as 60 pounds in the East.

Area under crop in Western Canada, 1902—1,987,550 acres.

Yield, 1902—117,922,754 bu.

Free Homesteads of 160 Acres Plentiful, the only charge being $10 for entry. Abundance of water and fuel, cheap building material, good grass for pasture and hay, fertile soil, a sufficient rainfall and a climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, and also for certificate giving you reduced freight and passenger rates, etc., etc.: The Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

POTATOES $2.50 Bbl.

Largest growers of Seed Potatoes in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives Salzer's Early Wisconsin a yield of 740 bu. per a. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth seed book and sample of Teosinte, Spelts, Macaroni Wheat, 65 bus. per a., Giant Clover, etc., upon receipt of 10c postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

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For 40 years the standard for reliability. Always the best. New catalogue free. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

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SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 517 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodman hall.

WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
JAMES S. GERRED, Recorder.

The Nation's Prayer

God of our fathers Lord of all
Who sits on justice for a throne
Both right and might are thine
Beseechingly on thee we call

Forbid that greed should vanquish
That haughty power and selfish
Should strangle justice. Thou
Let justice triumph in thy might

Let caste and class be checked
And ranks and orders, let them
And let us, looking at the mass
Find beings God has made for

And give us patience to command
The faith to know that right at
Will triumph, all the storm is
Let reason rest us on the hand

The burden of
[illegible]
And
Help us

A Mother's Recommendation.

I have used Chamberlains Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

Beating Wall Street.

An exceedingly bright but unsuccessful lamb bleated to his broker: "Do you know it's deuced queer I can't get right on the market? My cousin says he beats it every day for a thousand or two." "Well," replied the broker, "there isn't anything to hinder you from saying that, is there?"—New York Press.

Almost Like the Trusts.

The proposition of the Queen Dowager of China to seize the telegraph system and recompense the shareholders by granting them decorations and orders is a new wrinkle in high finance. James the First of England created the title of baronet in order to raise money, but the distinction was sold for cash to willing buyers, which is an important difference.

Her Declaration Indorsed.

Quoting poetry, the strong-minded lady who was endeavoring to show that man was not a necessary factor in the progress of civilization and the uplifting of the human race—quoting poetry, she cried out: "I shall pass this way but once." "Amen!" said a hen-pecked little man in the rear of the hall, whereupon forty-seven perfect ladies arose and demanded that he be "put out."

How to Drink Water.

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. They pour down tumblerfuls of ice water as an accompaniment to a meal, but that is worse than no water, the chill preventing digestion, and indigestion being an indirect promotor of kidney disease, says Good Housekeeping. A tumbler of water sipped in the morning immediately on rising, another at night, are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, month after month, the complexion will improve, and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped, as well as taken sparingly.

Enough Rage for the Whole.

"I am afraid," said Maud thoughtfully, "that Willie Wibbles will never come here again."

"Did he go away in a rage?" asked Mamie.

"Well, some of Elm did. Just before [illegible]

Town on Mount of Olives.

There is a town of 600 inhabitants on the top of the Mount of Olives.

Don't forget that a woman likes love tokens as well after marriage as before that day.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."
W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Philanthropist's Peculiar Will.

A Bruges, Belgium, philanthropist has just made an original will. He has left the town $20,000, which is to be divided in the following manner: The sum is to be divided into seven parts, that being the number of parishes in Bruges. Each of these portions must be again subdivided into sums of $200, for which the poor on the books of the charitable society are to draw lots. The amount is to be spent in setting the winner up in a small business or trade.

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers.

If you have offensive pimples, or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair mucous patches, swollen glands, skin itches and burns, sore lips or gums, eating, festering sores, sharp gnawing pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginning of deadly cancer. You may be permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) made especially to cure the worst blood and skin diseases. Heals every sore or ulcer, even deadly cancer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula. Druggists, $1. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. No 3—48y1

Cold English Homes.

An American woman in London writes: "I have said that I am at a loss to know whether the lack of heat in English homes and business buildings is caused by hardiness or stinginess. I used to think it the latter till I found numerous delightful English friends objected to my own heated home. Actually some of them 'cut' me every winter so far as calling on me is concerned, because they say my rooms are too 'stuffy and hot.'"

A Generous Convert.

Ballington Booth has been telling his friends about a woman who stood up to testify to her conversion in the days when he was with the Salvation army. She said: "I was very foolish and vain. Worldly pleasures, and especially the fashions, were my thought. I was fond of silks, satins, jewelry, ribbons and laces. But, my friends, I found they were dragging me down to perdition. So I gave them all to my sister!"

Millions Put to Work.

The wonderful activity of the new century is shown by an enormous demand for the world's best workers—Dr. Kings New Life Pills. For constipation, sick-headache, biliousness or any trouble of stomach liver or kidneys they are unrivaled. Only 25 at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Many Synonyms for Money.

The Buffalo Commercial asserts that money has more synonyms than any word in the English language if slang phrases be included. It presents this partial list: Coin, plunks, plasters, soap, rocks, dust, dough, ducats, dinghats, pewter, needful, stuff, collat, rags, shekels, wad, roll, tin, long green, grease, bones, balsam, chicken feed, rhino, brass, gold, lucre and simoleons.

French School Children on Strike.

An extraordinary strike is reported from Creziares, near Poiteres, France, the school children of the elementary school having refused to attend their classes unless their head master, M. Call, was dismissed from his position. The children allege that they have been harshly treated by their master. They are supported by their parents, who have petitioned the government to send down an official to inquire into the affair. This the government has agreed to.

Astonished the Duchess.

According to a London weekly the duchess of Marlborough is astounded at the extravagance displayed by New York society during her present visit to relatives there. Especially was she amazed at the splendor of an entertainment given in Newport by the wife of her kinsman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who brought an entire company over from New York to amuse her guests one evening.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth and the great Northwest. Pullman Sleepers, dining and cafe cars and modern coaches make up the equipment. Agent can give you complete information. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Acclimated All Over.

When the Marquis of Lorne was Governor-General of Canada, as the story goes, he stood, clad in furs, watching winter sports at Ottawa. The temperature was about zero. An Indian a few feet distant seemed equally comfortable and as much interested in the games, though his body was mostly uncovered. The nobleman asked the savage how he could endure such exposure. "I should think you would freeze," he said. "Why white man's face not freeze?" replied the Indian. "Our faces are used to the cold," answered the Governor. The Indian ended the colloquy with the pithy retort, "Injun all face."

Motors and Weddings.

There was a pretty wedding at Leeds the other day, and automobilism was a prominent feature in it. Various guests drove up in motor cars handsomely bedecked in flowers and foliage. The bride arrived at church in a sixteen horse Panhard, wreathed from canopy to axle in smilax and white chrysanthemums. The bridegroom's car was almost buried in blossom and ferns.—London Globe.

Saved His Pennies.

For several years J. F. Zalusky, the Chicago baseball player, has been depositing all the pennies he received in change for his various purchases, in a strong wooden box he had constructed for the purpose. The other day he turned his safe and its contents over to a Minneapolis piano dealer as the first payment on an instrument he desired to purchase. When the coppers were counted they were found to number over 2,500.

Chinaman Wins Honors.

William Ah Ket, a Chinaman, qualified as a barrister and solicitor at the recent law examinations in Melbourne and was awarded the Supreme Court prize.

Fortune's Penalties.

Uncle Russ Sage and his good wife complain bitterly at the attention which they receive from the newspapers. Still, a man should not expect to grab off $100,000,000 during one lifetime and get away without attracting more than passing attention.

Business of New York Postoffice.

The total business of all kinds, including money orders sent and received, transacted by the New York postoffice last year was more than $223,000,000.

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

"Incompatibility of temper," said Charcoal Eph, explaining the law, "am lak, fo' instance, ah hitch up er spavined mewl wid er race hoss an' 'speck dem t' plow, Mistah Jackson."—Baltimore News.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best and most famous compound in the world to conquer aches and kill pains. Cures cuts, heals burns and bruises, subdues inflamation, masters piles. Millions of boxes sold yearly. Works wonders in boils, ulcers, felons and skin eruptions. It cures or no pay. 25 cents at W. T. Hills drug store.

Monument to Cadets.

A monument to the cadet battalion which fought the battle of New Market, Va., will be unveiled during the commencement exercises of the Virginia Military Institute next June.

Genius and Common Sense.

A French lady has written a most interesting account of a visit to Count Tolstoi. She found him under the loving domain of his devoted wife, who made him eat and drink for his bodily good without the slightest regard for his theories of diet. "Men of genius," she remarked to the visitor, "need people of common sense to contradict them occasionally."

Milliners vs. Birds.

Following a raid on millinery stores in Toledo the milliners have held an indignation meeting and will make a test of the law prohibiting the use of the wings and bodies of birds for hat decorations. Fortunately, public sentiment is with the birds these days.

Somewhat Previous.

"The trouble with that injunction about loving our neighbors," remarked the observer of events and things, "seems to be that it was formulated before a fellow had a chance to know just what sort of truck his neighbors were going to be."

One Minute Cough Cure gives relief in one minute, because it kills the microbe which tickles the mucous membrane, causing the cough, and at the same time clears the phlegm, draws out the inflammation and heals and soothes the effected parts. One Minute Cough Cure strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia and is a harmless and never failing cure in all curable cases of coughs, colds and croup. One Minute Cough Cure is easy to take, harmless and good alike for young and old. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch.

Art Levels Barriers.

A Lancashire newsboy has obtained the diploma of licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.

IS "SORE" ON LATIN.

One Man Who Sees No Manner of Use in Its Study.

Latin is a dum-fool thing. I feel that way to-day. My boy works at Latin and he requires 80 per cent of something to pass something else. I do the other 20 per cent myself. The new French pronunciation is what puts me at a disadvantage. When I was a boy bonus was simply bone-us, now it is bnoe-use; but when a thing is a dum-fool thing the way you say it doesn't matter," says a writer in the Book-Lovers' Magazine. "Isn't it time that our schools waken up to the fact that we can get along very well over here without Latin? If we must have it, give us three weeks of Latin roots from an old spelling book and let it go at that. The teacher told me upon inquiry that Latin gives a boy culture. I told her in two words that I didn't believe in any such thing. You might as well scratch a boy's back to produce culture. I know from observation as well as from experience that Latin produces obstinacy, and crankiness, and deceit, and fickleness, and hatred, and indigestion, and lying, and sore eyes, and a strong tendency toward profanity. I admit that Latin has its place, but it belongs with other Roman creations now dead. If we were the least bit short of studies there would be some excuse, but we're not."

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insiduous consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get this reliable remedy at Hill's drug store. Price 25c and 75c.

How It Strikes an Operator.

A coal operator who was at the capitol to-day entered into an explanation of why coal is high, and as his statement seems to confirm some public suspicions, it is worth printing as he gave it. His mine is in Ohio. Some days ago the company of which he is a part agreed to sell the product at the mine at $1.95 a ton. He was sitting in his office, when several coal dealers appeared. Instead of asking his price a ton, one of them exclaimed in a bold eager voice: "I will give you for prompt delivery $4 a ton. Another interrupted quickly: "I will offer $4.50." Still another jerked out nervously, raising his voice to the highest pitch: "And I bid $5 a ton." Thus by overbidding they carried the cost price up to nearly 300 per cent over the original price the operator had fixed. The consumer was only considered as a man to be supplied as rapidly as possible at exhalted prices.—New York Tribune.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and unequaled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all druggists.

Benefit of Going Barefoot.

People who go barefooted and those who wear sandals, instead of shoes, rarely have colds in the head or any form of influenza.

Took Part In Famous Building.

Robert Poole, who died lately near Baltimore, had charge of the erection of the great dome of the national capitol.

Claims Inventor's Honors.

Augustus C. Carey of Boston claims to have operated a system of wireless telegraphy on the Marconi plan as early as 1886.

The Longest Railway Trip.

From Halifax to Vancouver, by the the Canadian Pacific railway is 3,662 miles, and the journey is the longest railway trip without a change in the world.

A Legacy of the Grip.

Is often a run-down system. Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the splendid tonic, blood purifier and regulator of stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system, and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering try them. Only 50 cents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by W. T. Hill.

Condemns Luxury In Dress.

The Roumanian Minister for Public Instruction, Spiru Haret, has addressed a note to all school inspectors in the country complaining of the luxury in dress among female teachers. He directs the inspectors strongly to recommend all teachers to adopt the national costume, the peasants' dress of their special village.

Turkish Diplomat a Christian.

Stefanaki Musurus Bey, the new Turkish ambassador in London, is a Christian.

The Easy Pill.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers do not gripe nor weaken the system. They cure billousness, jaundice, constipation and inactive livers, by arousing the secretions, moving the bowels gently, yet effectually, and giving such tone and strength to the glands of the stomach, liver and bowels that the cause of the trouble is removed entirely. These famous little pills exert a decided tonic effect upon the organs involved, and if their use is continued for a few days there will be no return of the trouble. For sale by Wm. T. Hill.

Novel Road-Making.

A new road for transport by automobile is being constructed in the Congo Free State, and at present it extends 450 kilometres. The method pursued is simple enough. All that is done is to drive a herd of forty elephants three or four times over the track marked out by surveyors. They level down obstructions as efficiently as a steam roller.

Austrian Poets Honored.

Dvorak, composer; Vrchlicky, Czech poet, and Ferdinand von Saar, Austrian poet, have been made members of the Austrian house of peers.

May Change His Mind, Eh?

A man about to be married should never take himself off into a corner, and ask himself Why.—Atchison Globe.

Chinese Migrations.

About 40,000 Chinese emigrate to Vladivostock every spring and return to Chefoo in the autumn.

Deadly Weapon for Berlin Police.

Revolvers which fire seven shots in five seconds and can kill at 660 yards have been served out to the Berlin police.

Sounding Title for Ameer.

"Lamp of the Nation and the Faith" is the new title which has been conferred on Habibullah, the Ameer of Afghanistan.

President Not Wealthy.

An intimate friend of the President received a letter from Mr. Roosevelt recently in which the writer says: "I am not a rich man, hardly a well-to-do man, and besides I have a large family of small children."

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

The only positive cure for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, cuts, burns, bruises, eczema and all abrasions of the skin. DeWitt's is the only Witch Hazel salve that is made from the pure, unadulterated witch hazel—all others are counterfeits. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is made to cure—counterfeits are made to sell. Sold at Hill's drug store.

WHAT IT STOOD FOR.

How Jemmy Explained Meaning of Masonic Emblem.

It happened when a Boston Commandery of the Knights Templar observed their anniversary. The temple was profusely covered with bunting and Masonic insignia, and on almost every building adjoining the emblem of the "free and accepted Masons" was displayed. Two sons of the Emerald Isle walked along and surveyed the decorations. One of the Celts, a little short fellow, with the stubbed retrousse nose so indicative of inquisitiveness, said to his friend, a big, confident fellow:

"Say, Jemmy, what does that mean?"

Jemmy answered as a Yankee by asking "What does what mean?"

"Why," said "Val," for so his friend called him, "that device up there."

"You bliddering eejit," said Jemmy. "Don't you know a square?"

"Yes, I know what a square it," said Val, "and I know what a compass is. But I can't get through my head what the 'G' stands for."

Then it was that Jemmy inflated his chest and said with withering grandeur, "Why, the 'G' stands for gimlet."

Masons say there is no secret in the significance of the seventh letter, but that it stands for God and geometry, but Jemmy's elucidation of the problem was unique.

Should Women Work?

Prof. Zimmer of Berlin, has been investigating the cause of insanity among women, and has come to the conclusion that if women are admitted into competition with men the inevitable result will be a tremendous increase of insanity among the women. He finds that the percentage of women teachers who become insane is almost double that of the men teachers.

Surprised the Kaffir.

Here is a story which "Oom Paul" tells: "One New Year's day I sent a Kaffir from my farm at Waterkloof to my mother's farm to fetch some raisins. My mother sent me about five or six pounds and said so in a note, which the Kaffir conscientiously delivered. But the letter was a proof that the Kaffir had robbed me, for the raisons which he brought weighed much less than the quantity mentioned in the letter. I asked him what he meant by trying to cheat me and why he had eaten nearly all the raisins. 'The letter tells me,' I said, 'that there were a great many more than you brought me.' 'Baas,' he replied, 'the letter lies for how could it have seen me eat the raisins? Why, I put it behind the big rock under a stone and then sat down on the other side of the rock to eat the raisins.'"

Unfinished Still.

A baby's boot, and skein of wool,
Faded, and soiled, and soft;
Odd things, you say, and no doubt you're right.
Round a seaman's neck this stormy night
Up in the yards aloft.

Most like it's folly, but, mate, look here,
When I first went to sea
A woman stood on the far-off strand,
With a wedding ring on her small, soft hand,
Which clung so close to me.

My wife, God bless her! the day before
She sat beside my foot,
And the sunlight kissed her yellow hair,
And the dainty fingers, deft and fair,
Knitted a baby's boot.

The voyage was over; I came ashore;
What, think you, found I there?
A grave the daisies had sprinkled white,
A cottage empty, and dark as night,
And this beside the chair.

The little boot, 'twas unfinished still;
The tangled skein lay near;
But the knitter had gone away to rest,
With the babe to sleep on her quiet breast,
Down in the churchyard drear.

A Weak Stomach.

Causes a weak body and invites disease. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures and strengthens the stomach, and wards off and overcomes disease. J. B. Taylor, a prominent merchant of Chriesman, Tex., says: "I could not eat because of a weak stomach. I lost all strength and run down in weight. All that money could do was done, but all hope of recovery vanished. Hearing of some wonderful cures effected by the use of Kodol, I concluded to try it. The first bottle benefitted me, and after taking four bottles I am fully restored to my usual strength, weight and health. For sale by Wm. T. Hill, Antioch.

Praise for Judicial Decision.

Judge Hazen of Kansas is an ornament to the bench. He upholds with integrity the rights of citizenship and the privileges of happiness as vouchsafed by the Constitution. Almost in the same breath he decides that the Bible may be read in the public schools, and that theaters may be opened for the entertainment of the public on the Sabbath day. The Christian may not be without his Bible where he will, and the heathen may surrender himself to quiet pleasures as he may elect. It is likely that both Christian and pagan will quarrel with this eminently fair and unbiased decision, each declaring that the good judge is pandering to superstition. "I pray you," said the beautiful Theodote, "what is superstition?" "Superstition," replied the wise Socrates, smiling benignantly, "is the other fellow's religion."—Roswell Field in Chicago Evening Post.

Auction Sales in Washington.

Auctions are a great fad just now with the society people of Washington. A sale of antiquities or of the furnishings of the home of some well-known person is certain to bring a great crowd of the influential of the capital to the salesrooms.

Pastor Splits a Church.

Rev. George N. Howard, pastor of the Bank Street Free Will Baptist church of Batavia, N. Y., the publication of whose love letters has caused a big sensation and who demanded a thorough investigation, has repudiated his call for an investigating council, and to prevent any investigation has organized a successful bolt in his church.

Mischief Done by Squirrel.

A half dozen men worked all one day in a Greenwood (Me.) mill recently trying to get it started, and two of them continued the next day. In despair they took the engine to pieces. Inside the cylinder were several quarts of nuts, bits of bark and other fine stuff. A squirrel had gone in through the exhaust pipe, and had discovered an excellent place for a winter storehouse.

Power of Birds.

What tremendous power an eagle exerts when carrying away a lamb that weighs, say, sixty pounds or over! If you take the weight of the bird altogether, 76 pounds, then it appears that an eagle can develop more than two horse-power, and must put a strain of over 1,100 pounds on the muscles of the wings.

Population Is Centralized.

Practically half the population of Wales is to be found in Glamorganshire.

Saved Her Child's Life.

"In three weeks our chubby little boy was changed by pneumonia almost to a skeleton," writes Mrs. W. Watkins, of Pleasant City, O. "A terrible cough set in, that, in spite of a good doctor's treatment for several weeks grew worse every day. We then used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was soon sound and well. We are sure this grand medicine saved his life." Millions know it's the only sure cure for coughs colds and all lung diseases. W. T. Hill guarantees satisfaction. 50 cents and $1 Trial bottle free.

The Brooklynite.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, at the Lincoln club, Brooklyn, was asked by a quizzing fellow-member if he knew the reason why the inhabitants of their borough were called Brooklynites. "To be sure I do," promptly replied the genial "Tim," with his most expansive smile. "Because—barring election day—night is the only time they are ever there!"—New York Times.